THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 60 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846 the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States and widely through on Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps will in a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication.

I do not do this from the fact that they are *Standard Preparations* (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients *are not kept secret*, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as *Standard Specifics*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: —The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

HE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected viz.:—When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain, inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THIRD EDITION

CANADA.

GREAT SCARE.

An Irish Jack-O'Lant Among the Kanucks.

Terrible Trepidation of the "Blue Noses Over the Border."

IN RE FENIA—OUTRE PUBLIC.

The Plot for St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.

SWEENEY'S BOYS IN BUCKRAM.

Grand Campaign—On Paper.

The Sweeney to be King of Canada.

THE O'MAHONY IS TO HAVE THE MONEY AND THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

Harp of Erin Plays "Hail to Two Chiefs."

THE SUNBURST OF FLOWERY FENIAN FIGURES.

"Wearin' Out of the Green."

CAED MILLE FAILTHE OF THE CANADIANS.

Fenians to be Welcomed to Hospitable Graves with Bloody Hands.

BOLD STROKE FOR (TOO MUCH) LIBERTY

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Progress of the Excitement about the Fenian Invasion—A Nine Days' Wonder Already Growing Stale—Interesting Rumors from the St. Lawrence Border—Fenian Armies Looming Threateningly "in the Air"—Head Centres Still Mobbobbing in Union Square, New York—General Belief that the Whole Excitement is Bogus—The Canadian Militia Wide Awake, and Ready for the "Liberators."

OTTAWA, Canada, March 9.—Up here in the woods we begin to feel the ten-pot tempest that seems to be disturning your mercurial people. You already know that the Government has ordered out a large force to defend, if need be, the New York and Michigan borders—that arms are glistening in the pale March sun, and bright uniforms are astounding the urchins of all our great towns.

The ice is our tender point. That once broken up, we do not fear invasions, but who knows when the hot-blooded Fenians of New York may pounce upon us by a night's march over the solid surface of these narrow rivers? It is certain that as soon as the ice breaks up, the Home Government will send large reinforcements to the stations from Quebec to Mackinaw, and every reasonable precaution will be taken to repel assault. The Government buildings and all the banks in Ottawa have been placed under military guard at night. There has been a most enthusiastic response throughout Canada to the call for volunteers, and ten thousand men are already marching towards the frontier.

Parliament has been called to meet on the 10th of April. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will immediately accede to a Confederation with the Canadian Provinces, and a common tariff will be enacted, to include Newfoundland, and perhaps Prince Edward's Island. English gunboats have been ordered to the fishing grounds, in view of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. These facts show that we are not quite so dormant as you Yankees believe. It may be that Canada will be swept away by a grand *coup de main*, but not by the demagogues who engineer your so-called Fenian movement.

MONTREAL, March 9.—The excitement so suddenly sprung upon us yesterday by the Government's call for ten thousand volunteers is not perceptibly abated. You mercurial Americans, who explode at the mere supposition of a great event, do not appreciate our coolness. We must have the very tip-top of excitement before our sluggish blood can be stirred, but when it is stirred it is not easily cooled.

Since my advices to you yesterday—which, by the way, I undertake to guess were the only real facts concerning the great fight that reached the New York papers—no very significant event has occurred. The agents of your American Associated Press will read you a synopsis of the real and supposed intelligence at their disposal, and I merely subjoin their despatches without vouching for anything.

In the city there is a peculiar state of feeling. As I said yesterday, but a small portion of our population would, under any circumstances, side with the Fenian movement. Consonant with the action of your Roman Catholic hierarchy, the magnates of the Church in these provinces have set their faces against the movement, and some of them have spoken very freely in opposition. I hear the Archbp. of Quebec, the actual head of the Church in all British America, will probably very soon express his condemnation of the Fenian movement. His Grace may readily be excused from earlier attention to the matter, for it is scarcely possible that a dozen Fenians can be found in all Canada below this city.

In this town the fever has some curious and ludicrous phases. The much-courted and petted secession refugees (while they had money) who are yet lingering here, and dismally longing for some general amnesty that may give them leave to revisit the scenes from which they so cowardly fled, are now looked upon with suspicion. The people who followed Gregory and Laird in coddling these men, are suddenly conscience-smitten, and find that the lovely innocents of the was-to-be Southern Confederacy are elephants of huge proportions, whose savings and doings for the past four years are returning with compound interest, and making this Canadian Government but little better than that in London, so far as the United States are concerned.

It is a singular phase of national history, that while the United States Congress seems kindly disposed towards an extension of the Reciprocity Treaty, by which these Provinces have gained such immense advantages, the Provincial authorities are raising men to repel an expected invasion from the States.

From various sources, some of not very trustworthy character, the following rumors are gathered:—

TORONTO, C. W., March 9.—The crisis has arrived. All the Canadian militia are being enrolled and it is expected they will be called out immediately. Volunteers in companies and squads are rallying from all the back towns for the defence of the frontier. Over two thousand volunteers arrived here last night, and were billeted on the citizens. The people are fully aroused and no man shirks duty, although a few have been arrested through a misconception of the order calling them out. All the railways on the line of the frontier are keeping engines fired up to run off trains. It is estimated that 30,000 troops are now armed, and ready to march if invasion takes place. The authorities are sanguine of their ability to drive back and defeat their foemen against any Fenian invaders. All the troops have been drilling since two o'clock this morning. A full supply of ammunition has been issued to the troops, and the railway trains are made up and ready to move at a moment's notice to any point of attack. Many reports are current, and one, pretty generally credited, is that Parliament will be called to assemble immediately, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* will be suspended and martial law proclaimed before the 17th of March. The Government has taken possession of the Montreal Telegraph Line.

TORONTO, March 9, 3 P. M.—The *Globe* this morning makes the announcement that the Government has received information that on St. Patrick's Day a number of Fenians will cross the river, join in the procession in the cities, and create some local disturbances to attract the attention of the military, while the main force will strike at different points on the frontier. The *Globe* calls upon President Johnson to interfere. It says:—"The people of Canada are abundantly able to give the ruffians a warm reception, but it is a poor repayment to the Canadian Government for its action during the Rebellion in the Southern States, to be now compelled to spend money and blood in resisting outrages planned in the States of the neighboring Republic. The city papers this morning contain two columns of special despatches from all parts of Canada, giving news of military preparations, from which it appears that every town and city is turned out in full strength. Troops were arriving all last night from the interior towns, and were billeted on the citizens. Ten of them were billeted upon a leged Head Centre Murphy. As fast as the troops arrive they are organized into battalions. They are to be drilled 6 hours per day. To-day there was a turn out *en masse* of the citizens, to make a demonstration of strength. From the alacrity with which the call has been answered, it seems that annexation to the United States, and all other differences of opinion succumb to the danger of the hour. The excitement is hourly increasing. The troops are held in readiness for immediate embarkation. Volunteers get twenty-five cents and rations per day. The *Orange Watchman* of to-day says that the Fenians of this city will walk on St. Patrick's Day armed with pikes and revolvers, and it calls upon the Mayor to prevent their walking. It is believed that the influence of peace-loving Catholics will restrain the more violent men, and that the processions will be abandoned. The *Watchman* also asserts that Bishop Lynch has declared his intention of leaving Canada to avoid the danger and responsibility of a battle, which may take place on the Irish national day.

TORONTO, C. W., March 9—5 P. M.—The response yesterday for volunteers from all parts of the country was very enthusiastic. A much larger number offered their services than was required. The *Globe* to-day has a report that the plot of the Fenians is for a body of them to cross into Canada to to take part in the public processions on St. Patrick's Day and to disturb the peace and distract attention while armed Fenian bands will make raids on the borders.

MONTREAL, March 9.—The call for ten thousand men of the Canadian militia for active duty, made on Wednesday evening, was enthusiastically responded to and early on Thursday morning news was received from all parts of the country that their quotas were ready for active service at a moment's notice. There seems to be no doubt that three or four times the number could be had at a day's notice. The whole volunteer force of this city paraded last evening. Strong guards were posted at all the armories, and patrols kept moving through the city all night. Every preparation is being made to guard against any Fenian surprise.

One of our papers says that "there is a scarcity of arms and ammunition here other than purely military, and the Customs order prohibiting importations from abroad shuts us out from the American market, where supplies can be most readily obtained. The Finance Minister might grant licenses to import to reliable persons, on reasonable conditions to prevent an evil use being made of the privilege."

The Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday says:—"Last evening, in addition to the different guards at the armories from the Chasseurs, there was also a main guard at the Central Fire Station, Craig street, and patrols about the streets and at the different banks after 12 o'clock."

TORONTO, March 9, 8 P. M.—The excitement is unabated in the Province. Troops are still pouring in from the rural districts by hundreds. The moment they arrive they are organized into companies and squads for drill. So great has been the drain upon some of the large business houses in the city that they have been compelled to suspend business during drill hours.

News from the frontier indicate no cause for the extraordinary movement, but the military authorities and the whole people approve the action of the Government in preparing for an emergency. Many assert that this hubbub is got up for political reasons, to arouse the opposing factions to a sense of their danger, so that the annexationists may be silenced, and Confederation carried next month in Parliament. This alarm being sounded so soon after the meeting of the Governors in Montreal is significant, and the true belief that the calling out of volunteers is for this purpose, is hourly taking hold of the public mind. It is singular that no troops have been sent to the frontier, notwithstanding that the military forces were called from beds yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. If this be the real object of the Government, it will probably be successful, for all parties seem to have forgotten their political differences, and rally for united and determined defense.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, March 9.—From eight to ten thousand volunteers have responded to the call of the Canadian Government. The excitement is increasing and volunteers are constantly drilling, and hourly expect to be ordered to points on the frontier.

Nothing definite is known as to the information in the possession of Government which prompted this action, but the wildest surmises are still indulged.

The feeling throughout Western Canada runs very high, and displays a determination to oppose any enemy, from whatever quarter he may come.

It is believed that the regulars in Toronto, Hamilton, and London, are under orders, but no movements have yet taken place.—*N. Y. Times.*

Volunteers Pouring Into the Cities from Every Canadian Village—Three or Four Times Ten Thousand to be Had for the Asking—Thirty Thousand British Troops Under Arms—Heroic Defiance of the Invisible Enemy—Rumored Intention to Suspend the Habeas Corpus—Pusillanimous Wail for United States Interference—St. Albans Come Home—All Quiet Along the Frontier, Etc.

The Fenian scare over the border is rapidly increasing. All the volunteers have been called out. The entire militia force will, it is said, be placed under arms, the troops are held ready for marching, and there is talk of suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Meanwhile, from the frontier no intelligence of any Fenian movement sufficient to account for the alarm has been received; but our special despatches subjoined give full details of the situation up to a late hour yesterday.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 9.—The crisis has arrived. All the Canadian militia are being enrolled, and, it is expected, will be called out immediately. Volunteers in companies and squads are rallying from all the back towns in the defense of the frontier. Over two thousand arrived last night, and are billeted on citizens. The people are fully aroused, and no man shirks duty, although a few volunteers have been arrested through misconcept on of the order calling them out.

All the railways on the frontier are keeping the engines fired up, ready to run off trains on the first alarm. It is estimated that thirty thousand troops are now armed and ready to march if the anticipated Fenian invasion should take place. The authorities are sanguine of their ability to drive back the enemy and defend their homes. All the troops have been drilling since two this morning. A full supply of ammunition has been issued, and trains are made up ready to convey the troops to the scene of action at a moment's notice.

HABEAS CORPUS TO BE SUSPENDED.

Many reports are current. One pretty generally credited is that Parliament will be called together immediately, and the writ of habeas corpus suspended here as in Ireland, and martial law proclaimed before the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day. Government has taken possession of the Montreal telegraph lines.

THE FENIAN PROGRAMME.

The Toronto *Globe* this morning makes the announcement that the Government has received information that on St. Patrick's Day numbers of Fenians will cross the river, join the usual processions in the cities, and create local disturbances to attract the attention of the military while the main force will strike at different points along the frontier.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON CALLED UPON TO INTERFERE.

The *Globe* calls upon President Johnson to interfere, and says:—The people of Canada are abundantly able to give the Fenian ruffians a warm reception; but it is a poor repayment for Canadian Government action during the American Rebellion to be now compelled to spend money and blood in resisting outrages planned in the States of the neighboring Republic.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

The city papers this morning contain two columns of special despatches from all parts of Canada giving news of the military preparations, from which it appears that in every town and city volunteers are turning out in full strength. Troops have been arriving all night from the interior towns, and are billeted on the citizens. No fewer than ten have been quartered upon alleged Head Centre Murphy.

HEARTY RESPONSE TO THE CALL.

As fast as they arrive the troops are organized into battalions and drilled five hours per day. To-day there was a turn out *en masse*, to make a demonstration of strength. From the alacrity with which the call was answered by all classes, it seems that all differences of opinion on the subject of annexation, confederation, and other topics, have succumbed to the dangers of the hour.

The excitement is hourly increasing, and the whole force is held ready for embarkation at any moment. The volunteers get twenty-five cents and rations per day.

ORANGEMEN IN ARMS.

The Orange organ, the *Watchman*, to-day says the Fenians in this city will walk on St. Patrick's Day armed with pikes and revolvers, and it calls upon the Mayor to prevent the procession. It is believed the influence of peace-loving Catholics will restrain the more violent men, and that the usual processions will be abandoned. The *Watchman* also asserts that the Catholic Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, has declared his intention of leaving Canada to avoid the danger and responsibility of a battle occurring on the Irish national day.

Later Accounts.

TORONTO, 8 P. M.—The excitement is unabated in the province. Troops are still pouring in from the rural districts by hundreds. The moment they arrive they are organized into companies and squads for drill.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

So great has been the drain upon some of the large business houses in the city that they have been compelled to suspend business during drill hours.

THE SCARE SAID TO BE A CONFEDERATION RUSE.

News from the frontier indicates no cause for the extraordinary movement, but the military authorities and the whole people approve the action of the Government in preparing for an emergency. Many assert that this hubbub is got up for political reasons, to arouse the opposing factions to a sense of their danger, so that the annexationists may be silenced and confederation carried next month in Parliament. This alarm being sounded so soon after the meeting of the Governors in Montreal is significant, and the true belief that the calling out of volunteers is for this purpose, is hourly taking hold of the public mind. It is singular that no troops have been sent to the frontier, notwithstanding that the military forces were called from beds yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. If this be the real object of the Government, it will probably be successful, for all parties seem to have forgotten their political differences, and rally for united and determined defense.

HOSTAGES FOR FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Governor-General, Darcy McGee, and other notables are taking quite as many precautions for their personal safety as possible, on the understanding that they are to be exchanged for the Fenian prisoners now in the jails in England. There is, however, a great deal of smiling all around among "the bone and sinew," who care very little where either of them may be taken to, and as little to what useful purpose they may be applied, some saying they should be quite well pleased to see them engaged in scrubbing down the stairs of their prison by way of equitable reprisal.

IRISH BONDS.

Bonds of the Irish republic are selling confidentially in many places in Canada, and I have heard many complaints that there is not a greater number of agents and brokers employed throughout the western frontier and central cities for their sale.—*New York Herald.*

Winter Davis on Reconstruction.

The following was written by Hon. H. W. Davis about ten days before his death. It is of interest as containing his views on the agitated question of the day:—

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL.—My Dear Sir:—The case referred to is Luther vs. Borden T. Howard, S. C. Rep. 1.

I did not say that the States were out of the Union in law by rebellion or in part by the result of arms. On the contrary, I said the State governments ceased to exist in law by renouncing the Constitution, and in fact by being expelled by armies.

Note the diversity. The States are in the Union or else we are not bound to guarantee republican governments. They have not responsible governments, and that alone gives Congress the right to control the restoration under the power to guarantee.

Sumner is getting right on this point.

Congress looks firm, but it must be wise as well as firm. If we go before the people next fall on a negative issue leaving Johnson's government in possession of the States and simply refuse to admit them to Congress, we will inevitably be beaten. Congress must annul Johnson's governments, formally prescribe universal suffrage as the cardinal *sine qua non* of reconstruction and propose to amend the Constitution, making it the supreme law of the land for all States, and go to the county on these measures, or the people will accept Johnson's governments as a solution and send representatives to admit their representatives. Sincerely yours,

H. WINTER DAVIS.

Baltimore, Md., December 21, 1865.

—The Messrs. Molson, of Montreal, have turned their whisky distillery into a sugar refinery. It is now in full working order. The firm could not stand competition with Upper Canada, and say that their loss would have been about $300,000 per annum had they continued.

THE FRONTIER.

DETROIT, Michigan, March 7.—Your correspondent cannot fail to appreciate the markedly strong movements and expressions of feeling interchanged on all hands around in every locality—all of a similar piece. The heretofore divided elements seem to be in a condition of fusion and cohesion on the subject of the expected revolutions in Canada and Ireland, and the prayer is general that both may be unqualifiedly successful. The public is brimful of expectation that "all things are to become new." In fact, the power, influence and ownership of the soil on this vast continent by European Powers, have probably, if not most certainly, come to an end, and nobody seems sorry. The spirit seems to say, "No matter! The interests, material and intellectual, of our common humanity universally, will be better sustained and subserved, and the happiness of the masses be more beneficially promoted, by the great radical changes now in progressive advancement throughout the world," and expectancy is on tiptoe to catch the first news of a joyous realization of the universal prayer that the United States may be the great centre of an unbroken chain of republics throughout the length and breadth and circuit of the globe.

QUEBEC NOT RELIABLE.

It is rumored that Quebec is excessively secession-ist against continued connection with England, and supposes her commerce would be much increased by an exchange of relationship. With a fleet of Uncle Sam's gunboats always playing around in the Gulf—and the wise men thereabouts are talking of socking up that great gate against European Powers—certainly one should imagine that Uncle Sam should cordially admire such sound sagacity, and write the word "approved" upon the record.

HOSTAGES FOR FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Governor-General, Darcy McGee, and other notables are taking quite as many precautions for their personal safety as possible, on the understanding that they are to be exchanged for the Fenian prisoners now in the jails in England. There is, however, a great deal of smiling all around among "the bone and sinew," who care very little where either of them may be taken to, and as little to what useful purpose they may be applied, some saying they should be quite well pleased to see them engaged in scrubbing down the stairs of their prison by way of equitable reprisal.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The Philadelphia list on reargument is still before the Court. The following important case was under argument this morning:—

Caleb S. Maltby vs. The Reading and Columbia Railroad Company. This is a certificate from the Nisi Prius Court, brought by the plaintiff as well for himself as for such other citizens of the United States, but non-residents of the State of Pennsylvania, holders of the bonds of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, secured by mortgage dated the first day of March, A. D. 1862, and the first day of June, 1864, respectively, or either of them, as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit, may become parties plaintiffs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Christian Berger, convicted of the murder of Miss Watt, at Germantown, the Court refused to allow the writ of error applied for by defendant's counsel.

The DISTRICT COURT, President Judge Sharswood, and Judges Stroud and Hare, was engaged with the motion lists, as was also the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce. In the Weaver and Given contested election case the Court referred the matter to Charles H. T. Collis, Esq., as Examiner, to take testimony.

A SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS was held by Justice Thompson, and the motion list disposed of.

THE "ERA" OIL CASE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The defendants, Dr. H. K. Eaton, B. P. Wrigley, H. N. Wrigley, and a man named Wilcocks, who were the prominent parties concerned in the oil company known as the "Era" Oil Company, and who, by their peculiar mode of operations, succeeded in having the stock put upon the market through the medium of certain brokers, among them C. T. Yerkes, Work, McCouch & Co., and others, at between three and four dollars per share, when in point of fact it was utterly worthless, were charged by Mr. Yerkes, and after hearing, were held by the committing magistrate for conspiracy to cheat and defraud. A writ of habeas corpus was then taken, and the case having been fully heard by Judge Ludlow, he, this morning, rendered the following opinion, remanding the defendants for trial:—

Commonwealth exrel. B. P. Wrigley et al. vs. The Superintendent of Philadelphia County Prison.—The relators have been held to answer the charge of having conspired to cheat and defraud the prosecutors. I state the crime alleged to have been committed in this general and comprehensive way, because, although the Recorder has specified the particular method supposed by him to have been adopted by the conspirators, to enable them to carry out their plans, yet if an offense has been perpetrated, it will be found to be the one above specified.

It is a very difficult matter to define that particular crime called a criminal conspiracy, and hence the text writers and judges who have endeavored to do so have generally contented themselves with a description of the offense. And this very result has introduced a want of accuracy into the law itself, and a desire upon the part of judicial tribunals not to go beyond the principles stated and applied in cases already adjudicated.

It is too clear for argument that a combination to do a criminal act is indictable, and so also whenever the agreement and combination is to do a lawful act by unlawful means; because, in the first instance named, the act being itself criminal, a conspiracy to do it must in the very nature of things be also criminal; while in the second instance, the means being unlawful, it matters not what may be the nature of the act to be done.

But there is a class of cases in which the act to be performed and the means employed are both legal, as where stock is to be sold and by several individuals; here the act itself and the means employed are unobjectionable, the act certainly is, and as was said by Mr. Chitty, it is impossible to conceive a combination merely as such to be illegal, and yet if the object to be accomplished is criminal, the law will hold responsible those who combine, confederate, and agree to accomplish that illegal object; and this principle is true, although it may happen that the act about to be done would not be criminal if performed by a single individual.

Chief Justice Gibson in Commonwealth vs. Carlisle, Brightley's Rep., p 39, stated the law with force and accuracy, when he said, "Where the act is lawful for an individual it can be the subject of a conspiracy; when done in concert, only when there is a direct intention that injury shall result from it, or where the object is to benefit the conspirators to the prejudice of the public, or the oppression of individuals, and where such prejudice or oppression is the natural and necessary consequence." And again:—"I take it, then, a combination is criminal wherever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public, or to oppress individuals, by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates, and giving effect to the purposes of the latter, *whether of extortion or of mischief*."

Without going further, it is enough for our present purpose to say that the law, as above stated, has been settled, and applied in many cases. We will name but two. To raise, on a particular day, and by false rumors, the price of public Government funds, and so injure the purchasers of the funds on that day, is an indictable offense. Rex vs. De Berenger, 3 M and S. 67. And so also when a knot of men go to a public auction on the mutual understanding that one only shall bid for any particular article, and after the auction they shall resell among themselves alone, at fair prices, the articles bought, sharing the differences between the buying and selling prices; because, owners, offering goods at auction, justly expect an open competition from the public. Levi vs. Levi, 6 Car. and P. 239.

Having thus stated the principles by which we shall be guided, it is comparatively easy to apply them to the facts developed upon the hearing of this writ.

Certain individuals intending to obtain a charter of incorporation for an oil company from the Executive Department of the Commonwealth under the general laws regulating the subject, deliberately send to the Governor, under oath, the required certificate, which, so far as the evidence before the court will enable us to speak, was absolutely false, upon the faith of Letters Patent duly issued, an office is rented and the business of a stock company is carried on, the Secretary of the company is furnished with a minute book, in which appears the minutes of at least one meeting which never was held, and of another said to have been convened upon the front steps of a building situated on Walnut street in this city. The capital of this company is fixed at $100,000, and 100,000 shares of stock created. The Secretary and Treasurer declares on oath that the entire cash funds of this corporation never exceeded the sum of $315, two hundred of which was enclosed to him in a letter purporting to have been written by the Superintendent of the company at the oil property and which letter represented that the company would soon be in the receipt of large sums of money for oil already sold.

The 100,000 shares of stock are placed in the name of one of the relators. Subsequently 50,000 are by him assigned to another, and by him disposed of in lots to suit the objects, as it is said, of the conspirators.

It is unnecessary now to determine how far these relators were implicated in the formation of this apparently fraudulent corporation, because, as the conclusion at which we shall arrive is based chiefly upon the purchase and sale of the stock, we shall not prejudge the case of any one relator by any expression of opinion upon this branch of it, especially as he may yet be obliged to establish the fact that he was ignorant of any one step taken in the formation of the corporation.

The original stock of the Company stands in the name of H. N. Wrigley; he then assigns 100,000 shares, the entire stock, to H. K. Eaton, who, in turn, assigns a large number of shares to others, among whom are said to be fictitious assignees.

From October 29, 1865, to January 3, 1866, a large number of shares, in lots of from 100 to 1000 are offered for sale by B. P. Wrigley, C. H. Moore, and H. N. Wrigley, while upon the same days B. P. Wrigley, C. H. Moore, H. K. Eaton, and John Wilcock direct various brokers to buy shares of stock equal in number to those directed to be sold and in several instances B. P. Wrigley and C. H. Moore directing their brokers to buy their own stock.

According to the evidence before us, in every instance in which a certain number of shares of stock were bought by order of B. P. Wrigley, Moore, Eaton, and Wilcock, a certain sum was deposited with the broker buying, as collateral security, but in each instance, in evidence, the buyer neglected to take the stock bought and refused to make good the difference between the value of the stock and of the collateral security.

Now it is true that in any ordinary instance the transaction might be looked upon simply as a contract of sale and purchase, wherein the buyer sees fit to break it, or is unable to comply with its terms; but in this case we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that is, we believe, each instance, the buyer neglected to take the stock bought, and refused or neglected to make good the difference between the value of the stock and of the collateral; that is the case of B. P. Wrigley and C. H. Moore, the buyer and seller was one and the same person, and bought and sold exactly the same number of shares of stock, and at substantially the same price; that in the cases of H. N. Wrigley and H. K. Eaton, the shares of stock of this Company stood originally in their names upon the books of the Company, and that Eaton bought the exact number of shares sold on certain days by B. P. Wrigley and C. H. Moore, while he introduced Wilcock who assumed different names at different times, and made, with Eaton, false statements as to himself, and actually bought, on the 3d of January, 1866, the identical shares of stock sold by H. N. Wrigley.

It is possible that each relator may explain his connection with these transactions, but unexplained the facts developed tend so strongly to produce the conviction that these parties by confederation and agreement intended to make real sales and pretended purchases of this stock in order to induce their brokers to advance large sums of money in the purchase of the stock and to divide the proceeds among themselves, and thus cheat and defraud the prosecutors, that we must send each to a jury, there to submit such explanations as will produce their honorable discharge.

My brethren upon this bench did not sit with me at the hearing, but the evidence produced was submitted to them for reasons satisfactory to myself, and I am authorized to say that the judgment now rendered is the unanimous judgment of this court.

Let the relators be remanded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 10, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning; but prices continue unsettled and lower, owing to the further decline in gold. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices; but the transactions are limited. 5-20s sold at 103¼; and 7·30s at 99½; 104¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 90 for 10-40s, coupons off. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 90½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at from 28@29¾, closing at 29½, a decline of 1; and a small lot of common do. at 22, a decline of ½; Reading sold at 48½@48¾, a slight decline; Pennsylvania at 55, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at from 27@28¼, the former rate a decline of 2; Camden and Amboy at 116, no change; Minehill at 54½, no change; and Northern Central at 44½, no change. 28¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; and 39 for for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull. Hestonville sold at 32½@33; 71 was bid for Second and Third; and 19 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth.

Bank shares are unchanged. Farmers and Mechanics' sold at 122½; and Commercial at 55. 205 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 28½ for Mechanics'; 53 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 40 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 33; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation Common; 27 for preferred do.; 52½ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 8 for Susquehanna Canal; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD					
$1000 US 5-20s 64	103¾	100 sh	Catawissa pf..	29¾	
$5000 do	103¾	100 sh	do	s5	29¾
$1000 do	103¾	200 sh	do	s30	29¾
$1000 do	103¾	100 sh	do	s30	29¾
$500 U S 7·30s, July	99¾	300 sh	do		29
$1000 City 6s, new	99¼	200 sh	do	b30	29
$1000 Cam. & Am. 83	83	100 sh	do		29
$1000 Pa R 1st mt	93	100 sh	do		28¾
100 sh Phil & R..b10	28¾	200 sh	do		29
100 sh do	b30 28	500 sh	do		28¾
100 sh do	b30 28	100 sh	do	b5	28¾
100 sh do	27	100 sh	do	b5	28¾
100 sh do	b30 27¾	100 sh	do		28¾
100 sh do	27	100 sh	do	b5	28
100 sh do	s5wn 27¾	100 sh	do	s5wn	28¾
100 sh Reading	b5 48¾	100 sh	do	b5	28¾
400 sh do	48¾	100 sh	do	c	28¾
4 sh Penna R	55	100 sh	do	b5	28¾
8 sh Cam & Am	116	2 sh	Com'l. Bank		55
57 sh Minehill	54¾	300 sh	Mest'v'o R		32¾
4 sh Leh Val 10 pct	17¾	100 sh	do	b5	33
100 sh Del. Div	33	100 sh	do	b5	33
18 sh Far & Mk	122¾	200 sh	do	b6	33

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	130¼	12 M.	130¼
11 A. M.	129¾	1 P. M.	130¼

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	130	130¾
American Silver, 4s and 5s	126	127
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	122	123
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¼
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 8, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	14 141 00
" Port Carbon	8,147·08
" Pottsville	498·09
" Schuylkill Haven	23 064·04
" Auburn	1,952·02
" Port Clinton	5,952·12
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	7·03
Total anthracite coal for week	53,768·00
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	3,609·05
Total of all kinds for week	57 377·05
Previously this year	594 377·02
Total	651,754·07
To same time last year	612 403·02

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 10.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, the demand being extremely limited both for shipment and home consumption; but supplies come forward slowly, and the stock, particularly of the better brands is extremely light, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 1000 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $8@9 ₱ barrel; $11@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Superfine ranges from $6 25@6 75. There is but little Rye Flour here, and it sells at $4 75@5 ₱ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

The Wheat Market is very quiet. There is some inquiry for good to prime red at $2 25@2 30 ₱ bushel, but common qualities can only be forced off at very low prices. White ranges from $2 25 to 2 75. A small sale of Pennsylvania Rye at 85 cents. Corn is less active, and prices are barely supported. A sale of 3000

LITERATURE.

SKETCHES OF PUBLISHERS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

The firm of Lippincott, Grambo & Co., formed in 1850, by purchase of the stock and good-will of Grigg, Elliott & Co., consisted of Joshua Ballinger Lippincott, Henry Grambo, Edmund Claxton, George Remsen, and Benjamin B. Willis. Of these, Messrs. Grambo, Claxton, and Remsen had been partners with Grigg & Elliot. Mr. Lippincott had carried on the business for several years, and he brought Mr. Willis, who had been associated with him, into the new publishing firm. Mr. Grambo retired from the firm in 1855, and the house then assumed the title of J. B. Lippincott & Co., by which it has since been known. Mr. C. C. Haffelfinger and Mr. John A. Remsen, each of whom had had over twenty years' experience in the house, became partners in 1858. At the close of 1860 Mr. Willis retired, the copartnership then having expired by limitation, and Mr. George W. Childs, of the late publishing house of Childs & Peterson, was admitted a member of the firm, but retired in the following summer. Mr. J. B. Mitchell, who had been associated with Mr. Lippincott for many years in the book-binding business, became a partner in 1864, at which time the binding wholly merged in the publishing and bookselling establishment. The firm now consists of J. B. Lippincott, Edmund Claxton, George Remsen, J. B. Mitchell, C. C. Haffelfinger, and John A. Remsen.

The premises Nos. 22 and 24 N. Fourth street being too limited for the extended and still extending business of J. B. Lippincott & Co., and it being impossible to find adequate accommodation in a business centre, it was resolved to erect a new and splendid building of sufficient extent in a leading thoroughfare. The site selected, forming Nos. 715 and 717 Market street, on the north side, between Seventh and Eighth streets, running clear through to Filbert street, occupies 356 feet on that line, is 41 feet wide on the Market street facade, and over 100 feet wide on the Filbert street end. This building was commenced in February, 1862, and was taken possession of for business occupation and purposes in March, 1863. The design was to have a very extensive store, at once substantial and handsome, with express adaptation to the bookmaking and book-distributing business. It differs from Messrs. Harpers' great store in Franklin Square, New York, in being wholly occupied by its owners, whereas in the Harper building the stores on the first-floor are rented off.

The building in Market street, which was completed nearly three years ago, consists of five lofty stories over a basement which is at once deep, extensive, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. The edifice is in the shape of a reversed L—the broad end being on Filbert street, with a height of six stories over the basement. The facades are fronted throughout with dove-colored marble, and the building, not loaded with excess of ornament, is by far the most handsome private business edifice in Philadelphia. The first floor, entered from Market street, without any ascent, is over sixteen feet high, with complete adaptation of ventilation and light, forming a saloon two hundred and fifteen feet long and forty feet wide. The retail business is conducted at the south or Market street extremity, under the active supervision of Mr. Jesse Parry, formerly of the house of Parry & Macmillan, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, successors to Carey & Hart. A vast quantity of books upon every variety of subjects—medical, educational, military, legal, theological, belleslettres, and miscellaneous, with an extensive stock of photograph albums—mostly in handsome bindings—occupy the shelves down to the various counting-houses and partners' private offices. The second floor is chiefly appropriated to stationery, and the three floors above are filled with surplus stock of all kinds, so systematically arranged that any article can be supplied at a moment's notice. In the basement, which underlies the whole extent of the building, school books and heavy stationery are deposited in large quantities. When the intention of extending this already mammoth fire-proof building is carried out, so as to permit the printing and book-binding (still executed in the large premises corner of N. Fifth and Cresson streets, into which these branches of production overflowed when the publication and book distribution was done in N. Fourth street), this will be a book establishment inferior to none in this country, and larger than any in London. There, indeed, with very few exceptions (chief among which is the new book store of Longman & Co., in Paternoster row), the book stores of even the princes of "the trade" are dingy in appearance, inconvenient, badly constructed, and chiefly to be regarded with interest on account of their antiquity. Even the business of John Murray, the great aristocratic publisher, is transacted in a plain dwelling house on Albemarle street, with parlor windows. Indeed, until recently, when, having been burnt out, Longman & Co. had to rebuild their premises, the only book vender's and publisher's store of any importance erected for the special purpose, in London, was the immense "Temple of the Muses," in Finsbury Square, put up by James Lackington chiefly for the second-hand book trade—the same who wrote and published a very amusing autobiography, in which he spoke more frankly of himself and his own takes and mistakes than self-historians usually do. The whole cost of the premises of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., in Market street, including the purchase of the site and the completed construction, as at present, was $350,000. The business of this house consists of publishing, printing, and binding, foreign importation, and general distribution of books and stationery.

Among the more important publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. are Bibles and prayer-books in every variety of size, binding, and price; library editions of the novels of Scott, Brockden Brown, J. P. Kennedy, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton; of Hume, Smollet, Gibbon, and Macaulay; Kirke's "History of Charles the Bold;" the historical works of W. H. Prescott; the standard poets and dramatists; and many other works of pure literature, history, biography, law, medicine, science, art, criticism, and education. "The Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," a large volume royal 8vo, edited by Dr. J. Thomas and T. Baldwin, assisted by other writers, has supplied a *desideratum*, and the new edition, now near completion, will be all that can be desired. Dr. Thomas is author, also, of "A Comprehensive Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," post 8vo, pp. 704, published last year, containing the pronunciation, etymology, and signification of the terms made use of in medicine and the kindred sciences, with an appendix comprising a complete list of all the more important articles of the materia medica, etc. This is a smaller volume than Dr. Dunglison's, but has been found extremely comprehensive and reliable. Beck's "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," now in the twelfth edition, is published by this house; Parson's "Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange," and Scribner's "Law of Dower." In medicine and surgery the list is very large, including, *inter alia*, Da Costa's "Medical Diagnosis," Surgeon-General Hammond's various works, Smith's "Principles and Practice of Surgery," Sir James Syme's "Practice and Principles of Surgery," and, pre-eminent among this class of works, "The United States Dispensatory," by Drs. Franklin Bache and George B. Wood, first published over thirty years ago, and now in the twelfth edition. Of this work, which did for medicine in this country what corresponding works by Dr. Duncan and Dr. Thompson had previously done in Scotland and England, over 88,000 copies have already been sold. Dr. Bache, who died in the spring of 1864, actually received proceeds upon the sale of 79,000 copies. Dr. Wood, his associate in the work, who, indeed, executed much the greater portion of it, is now President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Of course such extensive publishers were called upon during the war to produce a number of military works. In more peaceful departments of science they also participated, as publishers of more finely illustrated works—Spencer F. Baird's "Mammals and Birds of North America;" Professor Chauvenet's "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy;" John Cassin's "Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British and Russian America;" Girard's "Herpetology of the United States Exploring Expedition under Commodore Wilkes;" Humphreys and Abbott's "Mississippi Delta Report;" Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind and Indigenous Races of the Earth;" Sloan's architectural works, and the numismatic works of Dr. Dickeson and Mr. Ross Snowden, formerly director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. As for educational works, the list alone would fill several columns. In connection with Messrs. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass., the house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. has long participated in the publication of Dr. Noah Webster's dictionaries. In like manner, too, this house has issued, in this country, in conjunction with Messrs. William & Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh and London, the most important of their numerous publications, such as the "Information for the People," "Cyclopedia of English Literature," "Miscellany and Repository," "The Book of Days," and "Chambers' Encyclopedia," largely illustrated with wood-engravings and original maps, to be completed in nine volumes, of which the eighth is now nearly ready for the binder.

The success of this arrangement with Messrs. Chambers, by which fac-simile editions of valuable works are simultaneously published in Philadelphia and in "the old country," has recently led to a great extension of that description of business by J. B. Lippincott & Co., one of the firm having been in Europe for some months past, where he has concluded negotiations with the leading publishers in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany, which will largely introduce their publications into this country at lower rates than they can be sold for when only small quantities are imported. The principal British publishers with whom J. B. Lippincott & Co. have thus become engaged are Longmans, John Murray, Churchill & Sons, Chapman & Hall, Bell & Daldy, Bagster & Sons, Day & Son, Adam & Charles Black, W. Collins, Smith, Elder & Co., W. & R. Chambers, etc.

It is claimed that J. B. Lippincott & Co. were the first manufacturers of photograph albums in this country. We have heard that, in the summer of 1860, soon after *cartes de visite* came into fashion, a photograph album, brought over from Paris, came into Mr. Lippincott's hands. He determined to enter upon the manufacture to supply a want which, it was easy to imagine, must soon be felt and met. The binding in the original specimen appeared very slight, and, indeed, the book exhibited a tendency to fall to pieces on even slight handling. Mr. Lippincott introduced the making of albums upon linen guards, by which strength and flexibility are both secured. The manufacture of these albums has ever since been a large and lucrative part of the business. The prices vary, from the pocket album, bound in cloth, with gilt edge and clasp, to hold twelve views, and sold at 85 cents, to the imperial quarto size, four views on a page, to hold two hundred views, richly bound in Turkey morocco, at $31. One album made here, for a California customer, was priced at $500.

The binding executed by Messrs. Lippincott is especially good. Some time ago a *chef d'œuvre* of this art was produced, which excited no small admiration in Europe. Of "Schoolcraft's History of the Indian Tribes," in six large quarto volumes, with illustrations, one copy, beautifully bound, was presented to the United States Government ten years ago. The book had been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and its binding was also intrusted to them. The volumes were richly bound in Turkey morocco, and emblazoned with the respective initials of each royal and imperial recipient, over which the emblems of the American republic were placed. A similarly bound copy was reserved for Mr. Fillmore, who was President at the time. A large number of volumes bound by Lippincott & Co.—invariably presentation copies—are in Queen Victoria's private library, at Osborne.

Mr. Henry C. Carey, the well-known political economist, himself son of a Philadelphia bookseller, and formerly in "the trade," once described J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s as being "the largest book-distributing house that exists in the world." It supplies books from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from New Orleans to Newfoundland. It has about eight thousand customers, some of whom pay at least $40,000 a year for publications and stationery. The mere cost of boxes and packages for the conveyance of orders exceeds $20,000 a year. The sale of schoolbooks extends to millions per annum. The number of persons employed, at various salaries, exceeds five hundred per week. In the binding-rooms the outlay for gold-leaf is over 20,000 a year.

We have been favored by Mr. William S. Washburne, who holds a confidential position in this house, with a memorandum of the number of boxes of books which have been despatched to customers by this house and its immediate predecessor. Between 1834 and 1849, both years inclusive, the greatest number of boxes thus sent out varied from 1257, in the year 1842, to 3806 in 1847, 4090 in 1848, and 5030 in 1849. This last number was more than doubled in 1850, the first year of Messrs. Lippincott & Co. taking the business, and the figures up to the present time are:—

Year.	Boxes.	Year.	Boxes.
1850	6,184	1858	12,884
1851	7,019	1859	13,757
1852	8,589	1860	14 477
1853	10,810	1861	10,554
1854	11 483	1862	11,419
1855	11,461	1863	13,633
1856	12 070	1864	13,829
1857	11,745	1865	15,549

We notice that in the very bad year, 1842, the business sensibly declined. It grew dull towards the close of 1857, which was also a panic year, dropped down from 14,477 boxes in 1860 to 10,554 in 1861, and rallied from that time until the end of the war, the year 1865 being by far the most prosperous yet enjoyed by the house. Hitherto, the opening business of the year 1866 indicates a still further extension. The newly established "relations with foreign powers," which will come into operation in the present year, must lead to a considerable increase in business. Beyond all comparison, it is said, the house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. is unequalled in the extent of its transactions by any firm in the same line in this country or in London.

MEMOIR OF JAMES LOUIS PETTIGRU. By W. J. Grayson. Harper & Brothers, New York. Agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street.

When a moral epidemic, whether religious or political in its nature, seizes upon a community, and hurries it along in the wild rush of mad enthusiasm; when the whole social torrent dashes with seemingly irresistible force in a certain direction, for one man to stem that current, and bravely battle against the stream, is a sign of heroism which the world has never failed to appreciate and applaud. It is out of such that the demi-gods of history have been made. It is out of such clay that the almost deified leaders of the past have been created. Cicero, when he stood alone among the conspirators, and opposed their schemes, was such a man. Luther, when he dared the power of the Church of Rome, unaided and unsupported, was such a man. And in our land and time, the man whose actions approach nearest to this exalted position was James L. Pettigru, of South Carolina. When the mad torrent of secession engulfed the reason of the Southern people beneath the waves of passion, Pettigru breasted those waves, forfeited popularity, lost position, risked life and blood, before the tide had turned, in the cause of the Union—in the cause which his conscience told him was the right one.

The life of such a man is of interest to the nation. The people are too apt to forget, in their universal hatred of the Southern leaders, that there was a man who never yielded, never temporized, never wavered in the cause of the national unity. Had the life of Mr. Pettigru been spared until to-day, he would have been the most popular man in the entire country. He would have been beloved by the North because of his unadulterated Unionism, by the South, because even in the midst of the wildest secession excitement he was ever esteemed and honored. But dying before the day dawned, it is necessary that some memoir keep his name before posterity. The needed work has been furnished by his old friend, Mr. W. J. Grayson, who also to-day lies with his schoolfellow beneath the sod. Let us trace the life of the hero of the sketch before us.

James Louis Pettigru was born of an aristocratic though extremely indigent family, on the 10th of May, 1789. His parents were extremely poor, living on a small farm, and without resources or prospects. His father appears to have been an easy-going, unenergetic sort of a man, who lived, and that was all he cared for. His death left his eldest son James with the care of a large family, with little funds, and great promise of ability. He immediately proceeded to work on the farm, and labored with all his strength to support his relatives.

At the age of thirteen, a family council was called, and it was decided that the boy should be sent to school. The matter was a grave one, and to raise the necessary funds a mortgage was resorted to. He accordingly went to the academy of Dr. Waddell, on leaving which he went to Columbia College, supporting himself by teaching school during his course of study. Upon graduating, first of his class, he taught a country school, meanwhile studying law. At the age of twenty-two he was elected a tutor of Beaufort College. On the death of the President he tried to secure that post. By his defeat the cause of education lost an able leader, but the State gained a most faithful public servant. Admitted to the bar, he removed in 1819 to Charleston. In 1822 he was elected Attorney-General of the State. When the nullification schism of 1830 swept over the State, Pettigru came out boldly with Drayton and other Unionists, and fought the Nullifiers on their own ground. His biographer well says of him: "There could be no hesitation on his part. The disruption of the Federal Union was to him an evil without remedy, and without measure." In 1831 he ran for the position of State Senator, in opposition to Colonel Cunningham, the Nullification candidate. By bribery, force, fraud, and every political contagion he was defeated. From that time until the announcement of Secession, he continually held legal positions of honor under the State. In 1837 he lost all of his fortune in a ruinous speculation, besides incurring a debt which it took years to liquidate. But by devotion to the bar he finally came out unharmed, free, and finally an opulent man. From the first breath of Secession he was open in his bitter denunciation. We find he measured no words in his opposition. It was the bitter and relentless war of the right upon the ever-increasing force of wrong. Yet, strange to say, although he dared the popular fury, stemmed the popular tide, called the people traitors, and never hesitated to avow his contempt and opposition to their conduct, they continued to have faith in him. In 1862, after having for three years abused each member of the Legislature and their views, he was elected by them to codify the laws of the State. It was because of his great legal attainments, and not political favoritism, that he was chosen, from that time until the day of his death, on the 9th of March, 1863, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, having just completed his work on the State laws. Refusing to leave the State for which he had labored for years, he dared the leaders of Secession to the utmost, yet although threatened he was never disturbed. His death caused the profoundest sorrow through the State and over the entire North. He was the faithful among the faithless, and he died confident in the success which has since crowned the Union cause.

His character, as depicted by his biographer, can be summed up in a few words—conscientious, fearless, and eloquent, he could never be moved from the course which he esteemed just. A man of mighty powers, a self-made man, and one who, had he turned his attention more to politics, would have ranked among the Websters, Calhouns, and Clays of the Senate. Had ten such men been found in that modern Sodom, she would not have been half a pile of ashes as she is to-day.

Of the work itself we must speak highly. Written in a style of easy fluency, it is pleasant reading from the first page to the last. It possesses interest even if the man of whom it speaks was not so well known and appreciated, and is evidently the effort of a man well versed in letters. It is not sufficiently toned down in its style, but the untimely death of the author may be the reason. It is beautifully got up by Messrs. Harper, and deserves a large sale.

SIMPLICITY AND FASCINATION. By Anne Beale. Lering, Boston. G. W. Pitcher, No. 806 Chesnut street, Agent.

A pleasantly written, though rather too prolix govel. The characters are drawn with a fine, bold hand, which savors more of a man than a lady. The scene is laid in England, and is replete with pleasant interest. Some of the persons are demi-gods, and all of them have a benevolent turn of mind. The villain of the work eventually becomes a saint. It is neatly got up, and will repay perusal. The establishment of Mr. Pitcher is also noticeable for the variety of its albums, a number of new works, and rarest collection of photography. His albums are among the richest and most varied in the city.

FALSE PRIDE. T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street.

The work is, we understand, a sensational novel. It is one of the uniform edition of Messrs. Peterson's works. Of its literary merits we can speak favorably, from reputation. It will be read by many of the lovers of the Mrs. Southworth class of fictions.

—We have before us a copy of the "American Exchange and Review" for February. It is an able magazine. The departments devoted to finance, metallurgy, banks, and other specialties are especially well edited, being replete with information and carefully digested statistics.

—The "United States Service Magazine" for March contains a graphic sketch of "The 6th Army Corps," by Major-General McMahon, which is of deep interest not only to every soldier of the corps, but also to the general reader. An article on fortifications deserves especial attention from our military men. The present number is all that could be desired.

—The "Philadelphia Photographer" for March contains a beautifully executed photograph of a cascade as a frontispiece. The rest of the work is devoted to professional and scientific subjects connected with the art.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

England and the United States.

From the Tribune.

The inefficiency of the English Neutrality laws was, on the night of February 23, the subject of an earnest discussion in the English House of Commons. Mr. Labouchere, the new liberal member for Windsor, conclusively showed that the English law had proved utterly inadequate to enable England to fulfil her international obligations towards the United States, and he therefore demanded the revision of such a law in the interest of humanity. As to the main point, the inefficiency of the law, nearly all the speakers, including the Attorney-General, were agreed with Mr. Labouchere; but opinions widely differed as to whether the American law was in point of sufficiency superior to the English. The discussion, especially the speech of the Attorney-General, turned for a great part again upon the *Alabama* case, repeating mostly the argumentation with which both countries have long been familiar. The English Government is anxious to avoid the discussion of these questions by Parliament, and seems to expect more from diplomatic negotiations. The Attorney-General regretted the discussion of the neutrality laws, because "no public advantage could arise from it." In the same way, Mr. Gladstone expressed regret at the introduction of a discussion concerning the Fenians, which he regarded as "most inopportune." One member (Mr. Watkin) wished to know why the American Government had taken no steps to discountenance the Fenian movement; and another (Otway) thought that representations ought at once to be made at Washington; but Mr. Gladstone very eagerly defended the course of the American Government, and denied that thus far any public act had been committed calling for the interference of England. The English Cabinet is anxious, above all, to avoid any new excitement between the two countries; and as to the settlement of the old difficulties it is, for the present, patiently waiting for "something to turn up."

Mr. Covode Gets Heard at Last.

From the Tribune.

When the President, in response to a resolution, transmitted to the Senate the reports of General Grant and General Schurz, he stated that no report had been received from the Hon. John Covode. In view of the testimony of Mr. Covode, we think that the President's statement will be deemed, to say the least, disingenuous. Mr. Covode testifies that he prepared a written report expressly for the President, entitled "Louisiana Politically Considered;" that he took it to the President, together with the documents belonging to it; that he read part of it to the President; and that, at the suggestion of the President, he filed that report with its accompanying papers in the War Office. Report and papers have since disappeared—nobody knows where or how. But inasmuch as the Senate resolution called by name for Mr. Covode's report, the President would have answered with more precision had he stated the facts as now given by Mr. Covode. To say briefly that "no report had been received," does seem a little inconsistent with the fact.

Judging from the evidence of Mr. Covode before the Reconstruction Committee, we should say that his report, had it been duly given to the public when called for, would have materially affected public opinion of the President's restoration policy. Mr. Covode is well known; he went South charged with an official investigation into the state of public feeling; he examined deliberately, and his conclusions are entitled to consideration. They are entirely opposed to immediate readmission of the Rebel States into the Union, and they confirm previous testimony in a quite remarkable manner.

It is well known that Mr. Rozer A. Pryor (ex Rebel General) has said that for some time after the surrender of Lee the temper of the South was so submissive that they would have accepted, without a murmur, negro suffrage as a condition of readmission. In fact, the Rebels did about that time realize that they had been whipped, and expected to take such terms as their conquerors chose to grant. That is what Pryor says, and he must be deemed a competent and credible witness to the point. Mr. Covode, so late as June and July, was in Louisiana, and saw much of the army which Kirby Smith had surrendered, conversing freely with both officers and men of that force. "I was surprised," says Mr. Covode, "to find how docile and submissive they were;"—

"In no single instance, either there or on the steamboat where I travelled with them did I hear any bitter or unkind feeling expressed towards the Government. The general expression among them was that they were whipped and well whipped, that they were glad the war was over, and were ready to come back under the old flag, and submit to what was required of them. Many of the more intelligent men of the army said their leaders had made a great mistake in going into the Rebellion against the Government; that they should have remained in the Union and endeavored to accomplish their purposes by political means, in which, they said, they could have been sure of the aid of the Northern Democrats; that by precipitating the Rebellion they had tied the hands of their Northern friends. To all appearances, the men of the army had not the remotest expectation of being again intrusted with political power and privileges, at least for some time."

We believe there is no doubt that such was then the general sentiment of the South; they "had not the remotest expectation of being again entrusted with political power and privileges, at least for some time." Certainly, they had no "expectation," nor the remotest dream, of dictating terms of readmission. They knew how they would have treated the North in similar circumstances; they looked for like treatment from the North. What changed them? We all remember that the temper of the South did undergo about that time a great change. So far as Louisiana is concerned, Mr. Covode's testimony supplies an explanation. He went down to New Orleans, many of Kirby Smith's men going also. Governor Wells, of Louisiana, had just returned from Washington, and a public meeting was called to hear his report. He went to the meeting and made a speech, in which he stated that he had seen the President, who was a Southern man and a Democrat, and that Mr. Johnson would be a bulwark between the South and Northern Abolitionists and fanaticism. He made open issue against the former administration of Mr. Lincoln, charging it with the contraction of an enormous debt, etc., and claiming that the administration of Mr. Johnson would be of a very different character." Mr. Covode believed then that Governor Wells misrepresented the purposes of President Johnson. Governor Wells, however, fresh from his consultations with Mr. Johnson, abandoned the loyal party that elected him, removed from office the loyal appointees of Governor Hahn, filled their places with the worst class of Rebels, and from that day to this has done his utmost to throw the political power of the State again into the hands of the men who in 1860 took it out of the Union, in defiance of a majority of the people. Mr. Covode stayed in Louisiana long enough to observe the development of this policy, came back to Washington, and reported that Governor Wells ought to be removed. The result was that the President suppressed his report, kept Governor Wells in office, and to-day disloyalty rules supreme in Louisiana. If there is any more instructive lesson in reconstruction, we know not where it is to be found.

The Fenian Movement and English Inconsistency.

From the Herald.

The latest news from England and from Canada shows that a terrible state of alarm exists both in the mother country and her American provinces on the Fenian question. There may be some reason for this alarm in view of the fact that the British Government have been compelled to declare Ireland in a state of revolution, and that the provincial Government in Canada has suddenly ordered out ten thousand militia to protect that colony from an anticipated attack of the Fenians. To whatever danger the British empire at home and abroad may be exposed is a matter which concerns its rulers, and no one else. If they have permitted a condition of affairs in Ireland to reach a point which makes insurrection a fixed fact, that is their own affair. When we were at war with our rebellious States, England was on the side of the enemy; but we fought our own battle successfully, not only against the South—but against its ally—England. It would appear, from certain indications in the British press, that our Government is likely to be asked to interfere in suppressing Fenianism in America. We might suppose that a sense of consistency would prevent the Government of England from making any such requisition, and we opine that if any proposition of this kind should be made, it will be regarded, and very justly, as the most impudent and shameless one that ever emanated from any government, considering the position that England assumed towards this country during the Rebellion.

Twelve months have not elapsed since some of the most prominent men in England, even members of the Government, were contributors to the Confederate loan, the sinews of war to be employed against our nationality. Mr. Laird, occupying a position in the House of Commons, was then daily addressing the representative body of the English people and at the same time building privateers to prey upon American commerce. Earl Russell grasped at the first opportunity to recognize belligerent rights in a rebellious section of this country, and thus threw the whole weight of his Government against us. Nothing which the most unfriendly nation could desire was left undone by Great Britain to support rebellion in the United States, and destroy our Government, and yet we are told that an impudent demand is about to be made upon our Government now to obstruct a movement of the Irish people to accomplish an object in a portion of the British Empire which the Government of Great Britain lent all its power, covertly and openly, to assist when similar plans were on foot in this country. And while the analogy between the two cases is very strong in some points, how widely different it is in others! Do we see any prominent Americans taking part in this Fenian movement? Are any of our leading men purchasers of the bonds of the contemplated Irish republic? Are our members of Congress among the foremost to lend their aid to the movement? Is any member of our Government implicated in it, as the members of the British Government and Parliament, and the men representing the largest commercial interests in Great Britain, were found on the side of the Southern Confederacy? Not at all. So far the Fenian movement is confined to the Irish portion of our population, who have adopted this country as their home, with a view to the amelioration of Ireland. Whether their aims are crowned with success, or overwhelmed with failure, they are undertaken at their own risk. Whether they strike in Ireland or make a diversion in Canada, the danger and the risk are with themselves. If England is alarmed, and Canada is excited with fear, is that any reason why we should interfere to soothe their distressed feelings? Most of the men engaged in the Fenian movement fought under the flag of this country against the rebellious South and its English ally. If they are disposed to confront the power of England now upon another field, that is their own business, not ours. When they commit an overt act involving the neutrality of this Government; when they send privateers to sea, as England sent the *Shenandoah*, to destroy our helpless whalers, it will be time enough for our Government to interfere, and we are certain that it will not leave itself open to any objection as to the strict observance of neutrality. But to ask us to become a detective police in this matter of Irish discontent and English misrule, is a piece of impudence which, considering all the circumstances connected with the policy that England pursued towards this country of late, ought to be denounced.

Congress and Its Discussions—A Rose-Water View.

From the Times.

The fact that Congress has, ever since this session commenced, been almost exclusively occupied in the discussion of the varied phases of the various questions appertaining to political reconstruction, has unquestionably saved us from much other foolish, irritating, and perilous talk upon other subjects that it is very important should not be foolishly agitated—especially at the present time. We know quite well from circumstances of the past, and indications of the present, the same bad temper, illiberal spirit, and heated passions which have been brought to the treatment of our Southern relations, would have been displayed by the same parties in dealing with other momentous and vital questions of national concern. And we can see that more immediate if not greater public calamities might have resulted from the agitation of these questions in this fashion than have as yet arisen from the political turmoil. Furthermore, while Congress has laid aside all other fundamental questions for the discussion of this one, it has given opportunity to more than one of the executive departments of the Government, not only to carry on important labors without damaging embarrassment, but to advance them to stages where they are less liable to suffer from passion and folly.

Looking at affairs in this way, we discern the operation of the great philosophical "law of compensation" which plays so profound a *rôle* in the regulation of human history.

Only second to our Southern relations in national importance and public interest is the question of our foreign relations. With France, at all events, they have required skilful and delicate, as well as firm and dignified treatment. The position of the French Emperor in Mexico is an embarrassing one for him. "Just let him get out of it at once!" cries the *Post*. Not so simple, we reply. You cannot always get out of a position that you have discovered to be a false one in that way. Once in the Serbonnian bog escape is not so easy. He had many considerations to take into account, many points to establish, and many things to put against others, before he could set about a change of policy upon a public matter so nearly affecting his fortunes as this. In the last three months we have had the turning-point of the whole matter. His Majesty has been immensely exercised. The thought of evacuation was an extremely disagreeable one to him, and Mr. Seward had taught him that the idea of remaining was a palpably perilous one. He had perused and reperused the voluminous despatches of the Secretary, had conned their periods, cogitated over their reasonings, and felt himself giving way before their force. The replies he made through Drouyn de Lhuys grew weaker and weaker, and finally a few weeks ago he publicly acknowledged his willingness and his purpose to evacuate Mexico. Our Government had diplomatically and peacefully effected a great result, or had got it put in the way of being effected; and the two leading powers of the world were saved from the threatened danger of a war, which had it come, would assuredly have been one of the bloodiest that ever incarnadined the earth and its waters.

During the few months that all this was in the critical process of consummation, Congress was engaged in hotly debating whether to admit the Southern delegates.

We believe it to have been singularly fortunate that it was so. Had the Franco-Mexican question been introduced on the first day of the session in December last; had resolutions been passed demanding the instant evacuation of Mexico, or threatening war in case of refusal; had the halls resounded with denunciations of the Emperor and his policy and his army; had the popular feeling been inflamed, and had the fillibusters on the Rio Grande (whom some of our journals defended) been permitted to continue their Bagad revelries; does any one suppose that our relations with France would at this day have been as they are, or that Napoleon would have proclaimed his purpose of leaving Mexico in deference to our wishes? Nay, have we not learned by the manifestations of feeling in France (not in Government circles or the Corps Legislatif merely, but among the people at large), when, on the publication of the official correspondence with our Government, it was discovered how Napoleon and his schemes of French aggrandisement had been thwarted, that the French nation at large would have energetically supported him in a peremptory refusal to evacuate at all under such circumstances? It is not that we have the least fear of the ultimate result of a war with France or any other power or combination of powers that we rejoice at what our Government has so quietly effected in this line, but that we are advocates of peace wherever it is practicable, and believe statesmanship to be a nobler political force than arms.

Equally important to the nation, in another direction, is the question of the public finances. They have been marvelously strengthened during the last three months. The enhancement of the public credit, the fall in the price of gold, the rise in our securities in Europe, the enlarged purchasing power of currency, give but imperfect indications of the value of the improvements which have been brought about by the ability of Secretary McCulloch. Each of his monthly bulletins has come to us like Grant's bulletins of victory. He has hardly had more than time to draw his lines of circumvallation around our financial Richmond, and already he has placed the nation in a position where it has nothing to fear for the future. His most hopeful exhibits have been since the meeting of Congress, and the most hopeful of them all is the latest. He sent in, in December last, his request for the passage of certain measures that would still further aid him in his work. But Congress has had all it could attend to in debating the question of the admission of Southern members, and neither action nor discussion has yet taken place upon them. We earnestly desire their prompt passage; but yet we can hardly regret that the financial question was not made the first subject of debate in the session. We have not forgotten some of the bills of last session, and we can never forget some of the speeches; while their effects, too, we shall not cease to remember. We fear that if the mad-caps had taken the lead this year—as we cannot avoid fearing they would have done—and had the people been steadily engaged in perusing their bills and resolutions and speeches every day for the last three months, not a few of them would have found reason for the thought that we are on the verge of bankruptcy, and that only the passage of a hudred conciliatory measures would save us from immediate ruin. Gold would not have got to the point where it is, nor would bonds have been where they are, nor would it have been possible for the Secretary to prosecute as successfully as he has the measures which are working such beneficent results.

But if, after what we have written, any one fancies we are less anxious to secure the political reconstruction of the Union, or that we would in any way undervalue the grand function of Congress in our governmental economy, he wrongs our argument as well as himself.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE—BAPTIST.—*Revivals.*—During the past few weeks a revival of religion has been in progress in many of the Baptist churches of this city. In the Fourth Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Reuben Jeffery, at the corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets, the work accomplished has been truly gratifying, one hundred and seventy new members having been added to the church. Dr. Jeffery has already baptized out of this number one hundred and fifty five. To-morrow will be a day of much rejoicing in this church, as several additional converts will have administered to them the ordinance of baptism. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will also take place.

Calvary Baptist Church—An interest has been growing up in this church for some five or six weeks past, forty-five having professed conversion, and four having been restored. Rev. Mr. McKean, the pastor, baptized eight last Sunday night, making twenty-eight baptized thus far during this season. The church is in Fifth street, below Carpenter.

The Tenth Church—Rev. Dr. Kennard, pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, in Eighth street, near Green, has had a large addition to his membership within the last two months, and the interest on the subject of religion is still unabated. Dr. Kennard is the oldest pastor among the Baptist churches of this city.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Cohocksink Church—Rev. Mr. Machmore, the new pastor of this church, has been instrumental in adding many new members to its communion. The church for many weeks has been crowded with anxious listeners to the truths of the gospel.

Call Extended.—Rev. Morris C. Sutphen, pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, in Eleventh street, near Green, has received a unanimous call to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York city, located on Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. It is probable that the call will be accepted.

METHODIST.

The Hancock Street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William B. Wood, has been favored with a year of prosperity. Their church edifice has been improved and beautified, and the parsonage refurnished. About seventy-five persons have been converted, the most of which have connected themselves with the church. A gracious and powerful revival is now in progress, and as many as forty persons have come forward for prayer on a single evening during the week. All their collections are in advance of former years, between three thousand and four thousand dollars having been raised for these purposes.

The year will close with a grand reunion festival on Thursday evening next. All the former pastors are expected to be present and deliver addresses, and a beautiful present will be made to each of them. Choice refreshments and appropriate music will enliven the occasion.

THE PRISON FACTS AND FIGURES.—The nineteenth annual report of the Inspectors of the County Prison is an interesting and eminently suggestive document. Its figures thoroughly verify the wisdom of the maxim, "Train up a child," etc.

The total number of commitments for the year 1865 was 16,142. This was not a very large increase over those for 1864, which were 14,067. It is less than those for 1863, which were 17,210, and more than one-fifth less than those for 1860, which amounted to 20,801.

The ratio of increase in the number of commitments for the past year has been largest during the last months of the year. The commitments for the first six months of 1865 were less than for the corresponding period of 1864, viz., 6106 against 6962. For the last six months of the past year, however, there were 10,036 commitments against 7105 for the last six months of 1864, and 7043 white men against 4115 for the same period of 1864. A large increase in the number of commitments for the current year may be confidently anticipated.

The expenses of the prisoners were $69 252 33. The profits of the manufacturing department were $2367 69, and the amount received for the support of United States prisoners, $935 28. This leaves the actual cost to the city for the maintenance of the prison $66,252 33.

The nativities of those sentenced to hard labor were:—Pennsylvania, 158; Eastern States, 6; Middle States, excepting Pennsylvania, 30; Southern States, 49; Western States, 8; Ireland, 90; England, 14; Germany, 25; Scotland, 5; France, 1; other parts of the world, 11; total, 403.

The hard labor prisoners who had or had not learned a trade or profession were:—Had learned a trade, 181; no trade, 164; service, 45; accountants, 13; total, 403.

State of education of said prisoners:—Can read, 71; can read and write, 248; cannot read, 84; total, 403.

Habits of same prisoners:—Moderate drinkers, 157; temperate, 144; intemperate, 102; total, 403.

Ages of same:—20 years and under, 101; from 20 to 30 years, 175; from 30 to 40 years, 84; 40 to 50 years, 28; over 50 years, 15; total, 403.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia during the week ending March 8, 1866, were as follows:—Barrels of Superfine, 9011; do. Fine, 2; do. Middlings, 11; do. Rye, 277; do. Corn Meal, 881. Total, 10,182.

Lecture of William L. Stone on the Early Newspaper Press of America.

A lecture on this subject was delivered on Monday evening, at Library Hall, Bergen, by Mr. W. L. Stone. The lecturer's review of the early newspaper press of this country embraced the period anterior to the Revolution. All the papers were named in their order, with the time at which they started respectively, the names of the editors and publishers, with many curious incidents in personal and newspaper history. The first press was established in Cambridge, Massachusetts, eighteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, where it was operated for forty years without a rival in America. In 1644, censors of the press were appointed. In 1674, the first press was established in Boston. In 1704 the first newspaper appeared, called the Boston *News Letter*, of the size of a half sheet of foolscap, edited by John Campbell, who announced, not long afterwards, that he was "thirteen months behind in giving the news from Europe!" In 1719 the Boston *Gazette* was issued, of which James Franklin was the printer. In 1721 Franklin established the *New England Courant*, and being soon after imprisoned, was succeeded by his brother Benjamin. In 1727 James Franklin established a paper at Newport. In 1731 the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal*—afterwards called the Boston *Evening Post*—was started by Thomas Fleet. Fleet was a genius in his way, and wrote many hard hits for his columns. Curiously enough, the mother-in-law of this Fleet was the original Mother Goose, authoress of the world-famous "Mother Goose's Melodies." Her "Nursery Rhymes" were first printed by Fleet.

New York, it seems, was twenty-one years behind Boston in newspapers, the first paper having been established in 1725, by William Bradford, under the the title of the New York *Gazette*. The size was about half a sheet of foolscap. Eight years subsequently the New York *Weekly Journal* was started by John Philip Zengar—the most fearless, if not the most forcible, of the earlier newspaper editors. He was indicted for libelling the Government, was defended by Andrew Hamilton, and acquitted, receiving as a public testimonial the freedom of the city in a magnificent gold box. In the course of the lecture Mr. Stone read extracts from an editorial by Zengar, written in 1734.

Half a dozen other papers were established in this city previous to the Revolution, but we have not space to follow the record farther. Mr. Stone dwelt at some length upon the mistakes of the press, illustrating them by a few capital anecdotes. He also made some pertinent observations upon the relations of the press to the public and the editor to his patrons.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Important Military Order.

The following important order was to-day issued by the commanding officer of the Military Department of Washington:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.—To allay uneasiness, and prevent litigation concerning titles to lands and other property confiscated and sold by authority of the United States Government during the recent Rebellion, it is directed that no person within the limits of this Department, who has duly acquired a title to property by such sales, shall be disturbed in the possession or control of the same by action of any State or municipal courts. The action of the Federal courts in relation to such property will alone be regarded. Commanding officers and the Provost Judge at Alexandria will report to these headquarters immediately any attempted violation of this order. By command of

Major-General C. C. AUGUR.
J. H. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A Card from Bishop Lynch.

To the Editor of the New York *Tribune*—SIR:—The *Tribune* of this morning honors me with an editorial paragraph. I have ever endeavored to stand aloof from angry political discussions, deeming that course most in accordance with my ecclesiastical character. I have now an additional motive, in the duty of "letting bygones be bygones," and of looking forward hopefully, and of laboring earnestly and manfully for a happier future. You will allow me, however, to correct some mistakes as to facts resulting to myself, into which the writer of the paragraph has fallen.

1. He states that I "was an original, acrimonious, efficient, and persistent Pro-Slavery Rebel." This charge will, I think, surprise my personal friends, as it certainly surprises me. So far as *decimay* is charged, it does not tally with sundry notices of me and my acts, published in the *Tribune* itself in 1861, 1862, and 1863. However, let this charge pass. To discuss it would be to discuss politics, from which I abstain.

2. The paragraph states that I had a *Te Deum* celebrated on the reduction of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. In reply, I state that the *Te Deum* was announced and sung specially to give thanks to God for the wonderful fact—still incomprehensible to me—that not a single life had been lost in the artillery duel of those two days. The accompanying prayers implored a continuance of the same Divine mercy—that the clouds which threatened might pass away, and that the land might not have to mourn the loss of many lives. This, it seems to me, was a Christian appeal, not inappropriate in a congregation where many near and dear to us had passed through the danger unscathed, and might again be exposed. I am not responsible for newspaper versions or newspaper comments.

3. The paragraph states in the third place that I "went to Europe next summer," that is in 1861, and "did induce the Pope to recognize Jeff Davis as a potentate." Now I did not go to Europe for nearly three years after the date assigned; and, in point of fact, the Pope was not induced by me or any one else to recognize the Confederate Government. It is incorrect to say that such recognition was ever given. True, when President Davis learned, through the newspapers, I presume, the noble words uttered by his Holiness in the cause of peace and charity, he wrote to him a respectful letter, to which his Holiness replied in kind and courteous language, such as he always uses, and as the rules of well-understood etiquette required. Both the letters were personal, not diplomatic. On both sides they were understood to be simply such. They carried with them no political or national character. I make this statement that there may be no mistake as to facts. For myself, at the time of the correspondence, I was in South Carolina, and knew no more of it, and had no more to do with it, than the editor of the *Tribune* himself.

Finally, while making these corrections in the statement of my "record," I will lay modesty aside, and claim in addition, as part of the "record," that I ever desired and prayed for peace; that during the war I labored earnestly and to the extent of my ability to mitigate the evils attendant on it, without stopping to inquire to what side or to what church the sufferers belonged; and that now, the war being over, I am laboring with equal earnestness to repair some of the evils it has left behind.

We all desire that peace, prosperity, and goodwill may be quickly and firmly re-established throughout all the States, and that the Union may not be merely one of force, but may be cemented by the influence of mutual kindly offices between all the sections.

I am engaged in reconstruction, and I hope I shall meet the co-operation I desire in New York.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
†P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston.
New York, March 3, 1866.

The Alleged Chilian Privateer.

THE CASE OF SENOR M'KENNA AND DR. STEPHEN ROGERS.

The Grand Jury, at its recent term, presented another indictment against Benjamin Vicuna McKenna and Stephen Rogers, jointly, under the third section of the Neutrality Act of April 20, 1818, which provides that if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall be knowingly concerned in the fitting out and arming of any ship or vessel, with the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be fined not more than $10,000, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States.

Senor McKenna and Dr. Rogers were arraigned on that indictment yesterday morning, and gave bail in the sum of five thousand dollars each. By agreement between Mr. E. W. Stoughton, counsel for Senor McKenna, and Mr. Rogers and Mr. S. G. Courtney, the indictment is to be tried in April, before Chief Justice Nelson, who will then hold the regular term of the Court.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

AMUSEMENTS.

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MARKET Street, above Twelfth,
Commencing MONDAY, March 12.
THE CABLE JUBILEE,
"NEW YORK ILLUMINATED,"
AND THE CELEBRATED
"BURNING SHIP,"
given with each entertainment.
ADMISSION reduced to.....25 CENTS
Performance at 8 o'clock P. M.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Scholars admitted to Matinee for 10 cents.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. 3 7 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 9 and 10.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
AND
EMMA J. NICHOLS.
Tickets 30 cents. Four for $1.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Children to Matinee, 10 cents. 2 9 2t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 15 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
"PROGRAMME" OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND Testimonial Benefit Complimentary to
CARNCROSS, DIXEY, AND SIMPSON,
Managers of the Eleventh Street Opera House,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 12, 1866.
The Committee of Arrangements take great pleasure in informing the public that they have secured the Academy of Music for Monday Evening, March 12, 1866, for the purpose stated above.

CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.
John L. Carncross, E. F. Dixey, and Hubert C. Simpson, Esq., Managers of Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels:—
GENTLEMEN:—As some expression of the appreciation we have long felt of your unremitting exertions in providing the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity with a class of public entertainments alike unexceptionable in character and unvarying in attraction, it has been resolved by your friends to ask your acceptance of a complimentary Testimonial, which we have arranged to take place at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, March 12.

Very respectfully, your friends,

A. G. Curtin,	F. W. Grayson,
F. A. Fetherston,	E. J. Hinckrn,
Wm. B. Bullock,	Wm. Meeser,
Jos. A. Clarke,	M. Hall Stanton,
E. W. C. Greene,	Francis H. Duffee,
Chas. H. Graham,	Thos. R. Callender,
Samuel Nathans,	Joseph R. Lyndall,
C. A. Donovan,	Thos. J. Williamson,
Frank L. Knight,	L. Stackhouse,
W. G. McAllister,	H. R. Heller,
Wm. Cowell,	Chas. E. Schegel,
T. W. Neill,	Jas R. Patrick,
H. F. Thayer,	Wm. Blackburn,
J. P. Magill,	J. C. Stoddard,
A. F. Baws,	H. W. Kanaga,
J. D. McKee,	Jos. R. Cead,
Frank McLaughlin,	Chas. Talmadge,
Thos. McCulloch,	P. E. Abel,
G. G. Evans,	John McLaughlin,
S. Leedom Smith,	S. Mason Graffen,
S. Levin Dilks,	J. Musgrave.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1866.
GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 24th ultimo tendering us a Complimentary Benefit, is received. It affords us unspeakable pleasure to find that our professional efforts are deemed worthy of such a generous commendation as you have expressed. Our aim has always been to provide entertainments of a kind which, while amusing the public, will in no degree deprave its tastes; and your warm appreciation of our course in that respect will encourage us to persevere in it. We gratefully accept the testimonial with which you propose to honor us, and beg to subscribe ourselves, with sincere esteem, your obedient servant,
CARNCROSS, DIXEY & SIMPSON.
To His Excellency Hon A. G. Curtin, M. Hall Stanton, Wm. Meeser, F. A. Fetherston, Wm. B. Bullock, Joseph R. Lyndall, Esqs., and others.
PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1866.
William Meeser, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements Carncross, Dixey and Simpson Testimonial:—
DEAR SIR:—Learning that arrangements are in progress for a Complimentary Testimonial Benefit to our worthy managers, Messrs. Carncross, Dixey and Simpson, we take pleasure in informing you that at a meeting of the Company, held this morning at the Opera House, it was resolved to tender our professional services for that occasion.
We remain your obedient servants,

Henry Lehr,	J. H. Beck,
William L. Hobbs,	Robert Fraser,
J. A. Palmer,	J. S. Cox,
E. N. Slocum,	C. A. Boyd,
Charles E. Gibbons,	Thomas A'Becket, Jr.,
J. W. Holden,	J. S. Faul,
Lew Simmons,	Charles Stevens,
J. W. Lamont,	J. F. Cheever,
C. Villiers,	Buffalo Boys.

Committee of Arrangements—William Meeser, E. W. C. Greene, E. J. Hincken, F. E. Abel, C. H. Graffen, and H. R. Heller.
Box Sheet now open.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents
Reserved Seats may be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; Box Office Eleventh Street Opera House; Programme Office, Chesnut, above Fourth; and at the Academy of Music. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7 30.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
A SPLENDID BILL,
GREAT ATTRACTION.
Positively last time, of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
cast to the strength of the Star Company.
To conclude with
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Regged Pat.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
MONDAY EVENING, March 12, will be produced a powerful Local Drama, entitled
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.
Firemen of Philadelphia.
Firemen of Philadelphia.
Firemen of Philadelphia.
Firemen of Philadelphia.
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT TO THE FIREMEN
disabled at the late disastrous fire.
In active preparation, a new drama, styled
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to evening performances, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7 30.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
REVIVAL OF THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Third week of the great engagement of
MR CHANFRAU,
aided by OLIVE LOGAN
and C. T. PARSLOE.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), March 10,
Boucicault's great drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Badger.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Alida.....OLIVE LOGAN
Bob, The Bootblack.....C. T. PARSLOE
(with Banjo Solo and Jig).
Lucy Fairweather.....Miss E. Price
Mr. Puffy.....Stuart Robson
For Scenery, Incidents, etc., see bills.
MONDAY—STREETS OF NEW YORK.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF STAGE MANAGER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, March 10,
FORTY SECOND AND FAREWELL NIGHT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
when will be presented the most extraordinary bill of the season.
Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Bob Brierly.....Mr J. S. CLARKE
CLARKE AS "BUCKSKIN,"
in the great comic sparring scene of
P. P.; Or, THE MAN AND THE TIGER.
To conclude with, for the first time in many years, Buckstone's thrilling drama,
THE DREAM AT SEA.
MONDAY, THE WORLD-RENOWNED
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
In Tragedy and Comedy.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

L. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Store above Second, between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 1 1 3

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 42 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 5

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS CORFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO
A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT
STOVE FOR HEATING
PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**
The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. (2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 frp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 15mth §rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 § No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 8 § Solid Silver-ware.

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS.
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins or ore of about 2 feet in width and about 10 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proved to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOS

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

Why We are Opposed to Fenianism.

In our detestation of England and her policy, and our sincere sympathy with suffering Ireland, we allow no man to say that we are surpassed. As citizens of a free republic, we hate every form and shape of tyranny; as subjects of a nation towards which Great Britain has ever behaved with duplicity and enmity, we would cheerfully join in any effort tending to humiliate her pride and weaken her power. But when we see an effort being made which is impracticable in its character and chimerical in its schemes, we deem it a duty we owe to that people with whose sufferings we sympathize, to oppose an attempt which we honestly believe will signally fail to accomplish the end desired. While such is our candid opinion, we would not impugn the motives nor question the honesty of the leaders in the Fenian movement. We believe that JOHN O'MAHONY is a patriot; we believe that he is sincere in his utterances and perfectly true in his devotion to the cause; we believe that he actually thinks that he will succeed, and is willing to hazard his fortune and risk his life in the battle for his native land. Yet the most sincere confidence cannot insure success. The fullest faith in victory will not overcome insurmountable obstacles. Persian confidence could not capture Thermopylæ, and Fenian daring and Fenian hope cannot subdue the army or sink the navy of one of the greatest power of the globe.

We do not know what may be their schemes. They may have them deeply laid and wisely planned, but we see an ocean which must be crossed in vessels, and we do not see the vessels or a prospect of the vessels in which the Atlantic is to be navigated. We hear that Canada is to be invaded, but unless the raiders have the wings of Icarius, we cannot see how they will cross the border without the interference of the United States authorities because of a violation of the neutrality laws. We therefore must consider the scheme a phantasy of patriotism, an effort good in its aims, but impracticable in its operations.

Such being our views, we must advise our Irish citizens to refuse to subscribe to the Fenian bonds. Bonds issued by revolutionists are the worst possible kind of investment. In the present advanced age of national life, it is extremely seldom that an attempt to overthrow a government is successful. We all remember when KOSSUTH visited our land, how he was received with open arms, welcomed, feted, and lionized. The whole people were warm in their love for Hungary, and on the strength of this enthusiasm the country was flooded with Hungarian bonds. What are they worth to-day? They may be framed as curious relics, but as representatives of money they are nothing—though the chances in favor of Hungary are tenfold greater than those of Ireland. Again, we have the whole South covered with the millions of Confederate promises to pay, which, to-day, are perfectly worthless. No one will pretend to say that the prospects of Southern independence were not ten thousand fold better than those of the Fenians. They had arms, ammunition, foreign sympathy, long training, brave leaders and gallant soldiers, yet they failed. With such instances, who can term us desponding, when we say that the efforts made by a people across a sea, without means of communication, without money comparatively, without foreign aid, and no prospects of reaching their native land, are likely to prove abortive? Our duty as public journalists, therefore, is plain. We urge upon the Irish-American people to refuse to subscribe to the Fenian loan, unless they desire to make a gratuitous contribution to the cause, and fully intend to give as a present, not to enter into an investment. The greater class of the Irish in our midst are and poor, have but little money except that acquired by hard labor. To endeavor to secure this little hoard upon such representations as the leaders are making, is wrong. We believe that they are honest in the picture they draw, but let them think of the consequence, and calmly review the prospects of success, and see whether they had better not hesitate before they call on their poor followers for the money, and thus deprive those who trust them of all that hard labor has achieved. They will have a fearful responsibility when their schemes prove hopeless, and they see that, under the delusion of their own wishes, they have unutterably deceived their trusting followers. The intense excitement induced by the Canadian fright has a tendency to cloud the reason by the passions, and thwart the aims of discretion. Let those, therefore, if there be any, who are determined to invest, wait until the present *furore* is past, and then, after quietly investigating the case, calmly do as they will with their money. Delay can do no harm, and may save them from an act of rashness which they would regret hereafter. While, therefore, we again repeat that we sympathize with Ireland to the fullest extent, and would cheerfully lend our aid to secure her disenthralment, yet, at the same time, we cannot but view the efforts of the Fenian Brotherhood as wild and impracticable; and because we believe that, though honest, they will not succeed, therefore we oppose the subscription to the bonds of the Irish Republic by those of our citizens who can least afford to lose.

NOW AND THEN.—Hon. HEISTER CLYMER, the standard bearer of the Democratic party, has, probably, like MAHOMET, beheld a vision, and has turned his face towards the Mecca from which he has always, heretofore, been going. In 1863 he said in the Senate wing of the State Capitol:—

"I know, sir, that ANDREW JOHNSON has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, *to destroy and uproot every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours is founded.* I know that he has been at with suppliant knee before the throne of power. *I know that for pelf or for some other consideration* he has succumbed to every measure presented to him."

In 1866 he said in the House wing of the same building:—

"Tell them (the soldiers) in advance, for me, of its peril, and conjure them, by the love of past memories, by the blood and carnage of our civil strife, by the dangers of the present, and by all the hopes of the future, *to rally to the support of him who in this crisis of our country's fate, by a mysterious providence of God, has been entrusted with the helm of State. To them he has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country. Above the wild storm of prejudice, fanaticism, and treason now raging in the national Capital, clear and loud are heard the words of the first* ANDREW *re-echoed by the second, 'The Federal Union: it must be preserved.'*"

In 1863, a thief, a sycophant, a traitor to "our good Government!" In 1866, a patriot, a man raised up by God, a worthy successor of ANDREW JACKSON! Who has bent the suppliant knee to power now? Who virtually pronounces himself totally in error by retracting entirely all that he said but three years before? "What a change is there, my countrymen!"

ROEBUCK.—That buffoon of Parliament Mr. ROEBUCK, of Sheffield, after delighting the British nation through the columns of *Punch* with his utterances on the subject of the Americans, has once more quoted from "Jack Bunsby," and gives us the result of his meditations in his recent speech. He says:—

"Things have been done in America that would have disgraced TILLY and WALLENSTEIN. * * * The Federal army was made up of a body of men very much like 'Dugald Dalgettys;' they had conquered, and he wished them joy of the conquest; *but the Americans were not a united people, and he hoped they would not be.*" (Laughter.)

We are glad that Mr. ROEBUCK has been reading, and indulging in the "pleasures of hope;" and we fear that the orator is right, so far as his idea of unity is concerned. We never anticipate having in America such a union as is boasted of in England—such a union as joins her with Ireland and binds to her India. For such an end the modern army of "Dugald Dalgetty" never fought and conquered.

MIXED METAPHOR.—The following somewhat wild and triflingly complex endorsement of the speech of President JOHNSON appeared in the *Constitutionalist* of Augusta, Georgia. From its tone, we should judge that the editor had taken numerous libations to the "Sun of Austerlitz":—

"It was a master-stroke to mass his columns and hurl them with the rigor and vehemence of a thunderbolt full upon the Radical centre, and through and through it with blasting impetuosity. And as those embattled words smote on, there surged up a great pæan of victory from the popular voice—a sonorous plaudit which Congress and all the world shall hear. Certain, then, of Congress, and doubly certain of his countrymen, certain of himself and cause, with the memory of WASHINGTON inspiring the very air—if, hedged about with these bucklers, it was not the exact moment to strike, when would such a moment come? It was the very nick of time; it was the infallible computation of genius *—it was the Sun of Austerlitz!*"

AN article recently appeared in the *Atlantic*, which rumor ascribed to the authorship of Honorable CHARLES SUMNER, taking strong grounds in favor of the Dean SWIFT style of literature, the eschewing of all foreign, and especially Latinized words. In the speech of the Senator on Thursday we find a striking example of how the doctrines of the "Hub" are made by its citizens to work in practice. Mr. SUMNER said:—

"Regarding it as a proposition from Congress to meet the unparalleled exigencies of the present hour, it is no better than the muscipular abortion sent into the world by the parturiant mountain."

Does this sound like Doctor JOHNSON or Dean SWIFT?

Surgical Operation.

The following letter, from Surgeon Warner, of the New York Dispensary, will be read with interest:—

"NEW YORK, January 2, 1866.

"Doctor Colton—Dear Sir:—I have used your Nitrous Oxide, or, as it is popularly known, Laughing Gas, in a recent case of extirpation of the eye, with remarkable success.

"The patient, a man of about sixty years of age, had been an invalid for nearly two years, suffering from severe inflammation of the eye, with great prostration of strength. About two weeks ago, a small tumor was discovered within the orbit of the eye. After consulting with two eminent oculists, we decided on its removal. Fearing the use of chloroform or ether as an anæsthetic, we decided upon your wonderful discovery, as none other known to the profession would suffice; and your preparation of the Nitrous Oxide was administered by yourself, the patient being under the influence about eight minutes, when he aroused, having experienced no pain or any other unpleasant effects which result from ether or chloroform. I consider the great and crowning benefit of your scientific achievement to be in the healthy and normal condition in which it leaves the patient.

"I am confident the better it is known to the profession the greater will be its popularity.

"Yours, very respectfully,
"H. H. WARNER, M. D."

Office of Colton Dental Association, No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

British Blunders.

The *Anglo-American Times*—a spicy journal, issued in London by Messrs. Weeks & Denison, in the American interest—announces that it will hereafter devote a part of its space to the correction of British blunders concerning the affairs of the United States. This column is entitled "Errors corrected," and the editors very justly arrive at the conclusion that there will be no difficulty in finding material for it. In fact, says the *Times*, in a recent article in the London *Times* there was a falsehood in every paragraph—"just enough truth was inserted to gain the attention of the reader, and then the false statements were thickly interwoven all through the letter in such a manner as to accomplish the desired end." The column of "Errors Corrected" will furnish some entertaining reading; but it is as idle to try to inform the London *Times* as to shoot at a rhinoceros with peas.

—Joe Jefferson is to leave London about Easter time, to make a starring tour in the provinces. He will make his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Freedmen's Lands.

President Johnson has assured George J. Downing, Chairman of the colored delegation at present in this city, sent here by the colored people of the States North and South, that no sudden change will take place affecting the occupancy of the lands to which General Sherman gave the freedmen a possessory title. The President suggested that the freedmen should continue to cultivate said lands.

Mr. Downing has received letters from South Carolina, from the parties interested, telling him of their fears that they might be suddenly removed from the lands they were cultivating, fears which arose on the receipt of the news of the veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill by the President. When the fact was presented to the President, he gave the above assurance.

Discharge of Clerks.

The long-expected reduction of the clerical force of the Treasury Department was yesterday inaugurated by the discharge of about forty clerks, whose services are no longer required. As the vast number of military accounts, gradually accumulated during the war, are being gradually disposed of, the reduction of clerks will continue from time to time whenever the necessity for their services no longer exists.

A Three Cent Claim.

The claim of an army paymaster for the balance due on his accounts, amounting in value to three cents, to-day reached the *ultima thule* of red tapeism, and is now ready for payment by the Treasury Department. The document is ornamented with a dozen or more indorsements of Government officials, and meandered through the same channels that a claim for a million of dollars would have followed.

THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

Census—Basis of Representation—Supreme Court—Division of the State, &c.

GALVESTON, March 8.—A census of the inhabitants of Texas is to be taken every ten years, dating from February 6, 1860.

In the Convention, a motion to make the number of white inhabitants the basis of representation was laid on the table.

A motion to strike out the word white was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 47.

A motion to leave it optional with the Legislature to add other inhabitants of the State as the basis of representation was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 38.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of making the Supreme Court consist of one Chief Justice and four associates, to hold office for ten years, at an annual salary of $4500; District Judges at an annual salary of $3500; Attorney-General, $3000.

A proposition was made to confer on the Legislature the power to divide Texas into two States, one State to lie between Trinity and Red rivers, was referred to a Special Committee.

The ordinance annulling the ordinance of Secession is still under discussion.

New York advices have caused a decline of ten per cent. in boots and shoes, and in domestic goods of fifteen per cent. The market is dull. The latest reports from the plantations were very favorable.

General Wright, Medical Inspector, has determined on vigorous sanitary measures, as a precaution against the cholera.

Fire at Binghamton, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—A fire took place at Binghampton on Friday morning, in the plough factory of J. S. Mathews, on Commercial avenue. The flames communicated to an adjoining building occupied by Messrs. Weed & Ayres, wholesale grocers. Both were consumed. The insurance amounted to $9000.

—A Chattanooga paper of March 3 says that "Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her youngest child arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the Cratchfield House. Mrs. Davis appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and the infant looked 'fat and hearty.'"

—General W. W. Wood, formerly of the Confederate army, is lecturing throughout Mississippi, on the subject of emigration to Brazil. Major Hastings, who started from Mobile in December last with a colony of emigrants, and was shipwrecked off Cuba, is not to be discouraged. He set sail on the 1st inst. from Mobile with another company in the steamer *Margaret*.

—Three small boys, neither of them over nine, runaways from Covington, near Cincinnati, went down to Memphis on the *Alice Dean* the other day. They passed unobserved until Evansville was reached, though occupying a state room, and appearing regularly at meals. In answer to the Captain's questions they stated that they were on a bust, and meant to have a bully good time.

MARRIED.

HOGE—GOURLEY.—On the 4th ultimo, at the Kensington Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William O. Johnstone, Pastor, Mr. ROBERT HOGE to Miss JANE GOURLEY.

LONGAKER—CHAISE.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. THOMAS F. LONGAKER to Miss ISABELLA CHAISE, both of this city.

MOOR—McVEY.—On the 5th instant, by the Rev. S. A. Muchmore, Mr. JOHN S. MOOR of Conshohocken, Pa., to Miss SALLIE J. McVEY, of this city.

SHAW—TURNER.—In this city, on the 17th instant, by Rev. J. W. Claxton, Mr. CHARLES SHAW and Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. William Turner, all of Montgomery county.

DIED.

CALVERLEY.—On the evening of the 5th instant, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. MARY JANE, widow of the late Joseph M. Calverley, and daughter of Mary Jane and the late Samuel Young, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Liberty Grotto, No. 1, S. and D. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 866 Moyer street, above Ash, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CONN.—On the 7th instant, Mr. THOMAS CONN, son of Margaret and the late Thomas Conn, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Zachary Taylor Lodge No 45, A. P. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his brother-in-law's residence, Mr. William K. Urwiler, No. 715 O in (late Wood) street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

DRANE.—On the morning of the 7th instant, HENRY A. DRANE, M. D., in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family, Columbia Lodge, No 91, A. Y. M., Philadelphia National Lodge, No. 223, I. O. of O. F., and Southwark Hose Company, No 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 625 Pine street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

LAPSLEY.—On the 7th instant, CHRISTIAN H. LAPSLEY, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the employes of Adams' Express Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1931 Wilcox street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEHMAN.—On the morning of the 9th instant, FRANK IMLAY, infant son of Charles and Sarah E. Lehman.

Funeral at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant. 5

REYNOLDS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, in Camden, March 8, from scalds received February 26, 1866, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, late First Lieutenant Company K, 28th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, eldest son of Marion and the late John Reynolds, in his 23d year.

The relatives and male friends, and the members of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel J. Lenoir, No. 1320 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, March 11, at 1 o'clock.

SINLEY.—On the 7th instant, MARGARET CLALK, eldest daughter of Robert and Jane Sinley, in the 32d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, William Clark, No. 757 N. Sixteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

☞ AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of "The Home Missionary Society of the City of Philadelphia," held Friday morning, March 9, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:—

Whereas, God in His Providence has removed from the sphere of labor and usefulness the late efficient General Agent of this Society, Mr. JOHN P. ARRISON; and

Whereas, The relations which he sustained to it in that capacity for so long a period make it proper that we should express our sense of his worth and our sorrow at his removal; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Arrison, this Society has been deprived of the valued services of a faithful Christian man, who for a long period of time had identified himself with its interests and labored indefatigably in its behalf.

Resolved, That "The Home Missionary Society of the City of Philadelphia" owes much of the success in its work for the relief of human want and destitution to the untiring labors of Mr. Arrison, and this fact to which it now bears a cheerful testimony, is confirmed by many to whom in their hour of sorrow and need our departed brother dispensed that practical charity which is the spirit of the Gospel of Christ.

Resolved, That while it is our mournful privilege to testify to the efficient faithfulness and the private Christian character of our departed friend, it is cheering to know that, released from the cares and duties of time, he has entered upon the rest and rewards of eternity.

Resolved, That this Board attend his funeral, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family and that they be published in the daily papers.

ISAAC R. SMITH, Chairman.
R. K. HOFFLICH, Secretary.

☞ FOLDING POCKET LANTERNS, WHICH have a place for matches and an extra supply of tapers, and occupy so small a space as to be conveniently carried in the pocket, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

☞ DONT LOCK THE STABLE AFTER THE horse is stolen, but get your Locks and Bells beforehand, from TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

☞ A MAN WITH A RED COAT, BLUE VEST, and yellow pants, or dressed in any other style, is hereby informed that a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Tools is kept for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

☞ JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. LORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14½

☞ THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, March 11, the Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of New York, will repeat his able discourse on "The Purity of the Bible," in the First Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. J. Howard Suydam's), corner of SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, at 7½ o'clock.

This is the first of a series of Jubilee Sermons preached in the city of New York, by distinguished Divines, in behalf of the American Bible Society, and by request of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Societies, to be repeated in this city. This year celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of that noble institution.

☞ REV. N. SEYR, OF CANADA, WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—"The Gospel in its Opposition to Romanism." Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P M.

☞ FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—Services by the Pastor, Rev WILLIAM McELWEE, To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A M., and 7½ Evening. Service and Lecture every night next week All are invited.

☞ THE SABBATH.—A MEETING OF the friends of the Sabbath to-morrow evening at the Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets. Addresses by Rev GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, WILLIAM J. McELROY, Esq., and CHARLES E. LEX, Esq.

☞ REV. S. H. GIESEY, PASTOR OF Fifth German Reformed Church, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth, will preach on Sunday 4th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—"Elijah's Appeal on Mount Carmel." Strangers always welcome.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. R. W. HENRY, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., Sacrament of Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

☞ MESSIAH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and OXFORD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev C. F. SCHAEFFER, D D. at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Mr SEIP at 7½ o'clock P M. Come.

☞ CALVARY CHURCH, GERMANTOWN. —The Rev. Mr. FOGGO, of Christ Church, is expected to preach To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Rev. Dr. BUDDER, Rector of St. Stephen's, at 7½ P. M.

☞ FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, N. E. corner SEVENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. D. COUISSIRAT, from France Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every Sunday. Seats free. All are invited.

☞ CHURCH OF CHRIST.—O A. BARTHOLOMEW will preach at DISCIPLES' CHAPEL, TWELFTH Street, above Wallace To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—"Baptism." Seats free.

☞ MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—HEDDING, To-morrow. Rev. Professor BARNHART, 10½. Addresses by Rev J. S WILLIS, and others at 3. Rev. WILLIAM O'NEAL, 7½.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ.

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by the Rev. HEBER H. BEADLE at half-past 10 A. M. and half past 3 P. M.

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH, March 11th.—Rev. G. D. CARROW, Pastor. Morning, 10½. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

☞ ELEVENTH AND WOOD.—REV. DR. CLARK, Sabbath, 3½ P. M. All invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SELECT ENTERTAINMENT
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 19,
at 8 o'clock.
RECITATIONS BY
S. K. MURDOCH and N. K. RICHARDSON, Esqs.
AND
SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES.
SINGING BY QUARTETTES AND SOLOS.
Single Admission.....FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets can be procured at Gould's Music Store Seventh and Chesnut streets; at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut; Risley's Book Stand, Continental Hotel; and at Burns' Saloon, Fifteenth street above Walnut.

Proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
FOR A
PRIMARY SCHOOL
OF THE
FIFTEENTH WARD.
10*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTH AMERICAN
MINING COMPANY.
Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,
(SECOND FLOOR)
100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.
Par Value.....$10 00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.
25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.
2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

☞ MR. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF THE "May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," etc., having just returned from Europe, will give a Select Musical Entertainment at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY Evening, March 10, being the only one he can give during his present visit, which will include a selection from his most popular Songs, "Scotch Songs and his cantata, the "May Queen."

Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. May be had at Mr. Trampler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. To commence at 8 o'clock. 3 6 5t

☞ PROFESSOR MARK BAILEY,
OF YALE COLLEGE,
The accomplished Elocutionist, has consented, by request of special friends, to give one
READING,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 13.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 7 6t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RECONSTRUCTION.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets, with *reserved* seats, in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony.....75 cents
Orchestra Stalls and Stage.....75 cents
Family Circle, reserved.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the south half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 19

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
March 22—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Subject—TEMPERANCE. 3 10 10t

☞ POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 8, 1866.

On and after MONDAY next, 12 h inst. mails for offices on PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, SUNBURY, WILLIAMSPORT, ROCKHAVEN, JERSEY SHORE, WARREN and ERIE, will be closed at this office at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in place of 6 P. M., as at present.

MORNING MAIL to ERIE will be discontinued on and after same date. C. A. WALBORN,
3 9 3t Postmaster.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ROXBOROUGH AND VICINITY will be held at LYCEUM HALL, ROXBOROUGH, Twenty-first Ward, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant, to devise means for immediately commencing the "Wissahickon, Roxborough, and Plymouth Railroad."
By order of the Board of Commissioners. 3 10 3

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FALSE PRIDE! FALSE PRIDE!

GEORGE SAND'S NEW BOOK.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW BOOK.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK,

AND OTHER NEW BOOKS, published this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philada.

FALSE PRIDE; OR, TWO WAYS TO MATRIMONY. A companion to "Family Pride," and "Family Secrets." Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

JEALOUSY. By George Sand, author of "Consuelo," "Countess of Rudolstadt," "Indiana," "First and True Love," Etc., Etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

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Believing that the circulation of a book on the TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF PHILADELPHIA would, at this time especially, when new commercial relations are being established, greatly benefit the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this city, we hereby request you to revise the work on that subject published by you some years since, edited by Edwin T. Freedley, and we doubt not our Merchants, Manufacturers, and wealthy men will insure its extensive distribution through the South and West.

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PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866.

In accordance with the request of these and other public spirited gentlemen we have undertaken the revision of the work referred to, and will spare no pains to make it a daguerreotype of the TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF PHILADELPHIA in 1866. The time is especially appropriate, and it will not be our fault if the new merchants of the South and West are not posted in regard to the enterprising firms of this city.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *Huguenots* was cast last evening, taken as a whole, as well as it has ever been in this country. The orchestra was far more perfect than in *Guillaume Tell*. The chorus was sufficiently numerous and good. Hermans sang "Marcel." It is a part within the compass of few bass voices. He sang it admirably, and his voice was heard to the greatest advantage. He has not, however, the character of the music; the "riff, paff" was wanting in spirit, and in the ferocious hilarity of the old Huguenot. Wemlich's voice failed him several times, and in the concerted music he was frequently out of tune. Wilhelm Formes sang correctly and artistically the part of "Nevers." His appearance and refinement of manner render him a great acquisition, especially in German opera, where refinement is rare.

Himmer found in "Raoul" a part exactly suited to his voice and his style. "Plus blanche," the grand tenor romanza, was given with great sweetness and power. It is one of the most difficult morceaux in the score. The grand duett of the fourth act with Madame Rotter was one of the most entrancing pieces of singing and acting ever seen. Many are the "Raouls" and "Valentines" we have seen, but none have ever exceeded these two admirable artists. Both in earnest, filled with the reality of the situation, the passion, the terror were real. Madame Rotter reached the highest points of high drama ic art. This one great scene made the deepest impression. It is to be regretted that Mad'lle Naddi's voice has so little power—she vocalizes with such perfection, and sings with such taste. Graceful and pretty, she is most pleasing, but last evening her voice was weaker than usual.

The opera, comparing it only to other representations of it in this country, was well put on the stage. The dresses of the principal characters were magnificent, correct, and elegant. The numerous soldiery were, we believe, from the *Esmeralda* costumes. The *Huguenots* closed the season brilliantly, and to a very full house. The artists have all given the highest satisfaction. The principal defect has been the orchestra, which is to be attributed to want of rehearsals, and to the inefficiency of the conductor, too undecided and too inexperienced for the music of the complicated instrumentations of Meyerbeer. This afternoon *Stradella* will be given. It is a favorite opera, and performed with much *ensemble* by the company.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Chanfrau produces the *Streets of New York*, playing "Badger" himself. Miss Logan will be the "Belle Alida," and Mr. Parslee the "Boot-black," his original character, created by him on the first production of the piece. Mr. Mackay takes the part of the "Captain." The cast of this piece is very fine, and will insure a brilliant success. Last evening Mr. Chanfrau's imitations of various actors were even more admirable than usual. His "Barney Williams" was absolutely startling. Mr. Chanfrau has a peculiar gift this way, besides great talent and versatility as a general actor.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Mordaunt's benefit was a flattering ovation to this young actor, whose talent has so rapidly raised him to the leading position of his profession. This afternoon the *Three Guardsmen* will be presented.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is Mr. Clarke's last evening. He has played a long and most successful engagement.

BEECHER ON RECONSTRUCTION.—On Thursday evening, March 22, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is announced to deliver his great lecture on "Reconstruction" at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The sale of tickets, as the reader will find elsewhere, will commence on Wednesday, the 14th instant. Mr. Beecher will be followed by Mr. Gough, on the evenings of March 26 and 29, at the same place, and in the interest of the same excellent and justly popular Association.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—At the recent regular meeting of the Union League in Camden, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That this League disapprove the course of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedman's Bureau Bill.

Resolved, That we equally condemn the weak-kneed manner in which six Union Senators quailed under the fear of Executive displeasure, and failed to sustain their first expressed opinion.

Resolved, That this League condemn Hon. William A. Newell, for voting with the negative upon Mr. Stevens' resolution of Reconstruction, offered in the House of Representatives, on February 20, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Mr Newell.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Hon. John F. Starr, of the First Congressional District, for the firm stand he has taken upon the questions which have agitated Congress during the present session.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the Union Leagues throughout the State of New Jersey; also, to the Representative of the First District, Hon. John F. Starr.

THE NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the Board of Education of Camden to borrow $20,000, for the purpose of erecting a new school house in Middle Ward, has passed the Legislature. So soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, therefore, the Board will commence operations. The educational interests of Camden demand another good and convenient house, and the erection of the one under contemplation will furnish the desideratum.

RELIGIOUS.—There are about eight persons to be immersed in the First Baptist Church in Camden to-morrow evening; and the ordinance by immersion will also be performed in some of the other Baptist churches.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style and title of EPPELSHEIMER & PETERSON, was dissolved on the 28th of February, 1866, by mutual consent, and JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER is authorized to settle the business thereof. JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER.
J. H. PETERSON.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1866.

The LEATHER BUSINESS, heretofore conducted by the parties above mentioned, will be continued by the undersigned, at the former place of business, N. E. corner THIRD and NEW Streets.
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOTICE IS hereby given that application will be made to his Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of GEORGE WASHINGTON HEHL, alias EDDIS, who was, on the 26th day of March, 1860 convicted of the murder of HENRY GAUCKER, and sentenced on August 8, 1860, at the Court of Over and Terminer of Philadelphia, to twelve years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. 3 10 2t*

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Russia Crash, good quality, 18, 20, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook and Plaid Cambric Muslins.
Hair-cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
One lot of Dotted Swiss Muslins, from auction, 35 and 40 cents a yard.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Hoop Skirts made to order and warranted for six months.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Cambric Flouncings, Insertings and Edgings.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, made out of Richardsons Linen.
Gent's Suspenders.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 3

HANDSOME SILKS
AT LOW PRICES.
We have now open a choice assortment of
SPRING SILKS,
Of every variety and quality,
IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.
Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES,
BONNET TAFFETAS,
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES,
CORDED,
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRO DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,
AND BLACK SILKS,
Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 17smw No. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

OPENING.
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
(Formerly with J. M. Hafleigh),
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,
A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES MADE-UP GARMENTS, ETC.,
TO WHICH
THEY INVITE
THE ATTENTION
3 6 tuths3t OF THE PUBLIC.

BLACK AND WHITE SILKS,
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
SILKS FROM AUCTION AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

PLAID DRESS GOODS, 22 CENTS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

CHENE POPLINS, 31 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

PLAID MOZAMBIQUES,
35 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
3 10 3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS
FOR THE POPULAR TRADE, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Buyers will find decided advantage in every department.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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SPRING CASSIMERES,
SPRING COATINGS,
SPRING GOODS FOR BOYS,
At reduced prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5 00.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER,
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY,
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS,
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT!
TO LINEN BUYERS.
THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF
LINENS.
FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S STORE,
FOR LINENS ONLY,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

FINE SHAWLS.
A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.
FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS.
FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.
The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,
All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[2 21 rp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.
NEW STORE. ONE PRICE,
NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.
SMALL PROFITS.
SMALL PROFITS.
SMALL PROFITS.
T. W. REED & CO.,
NO. 310 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
(Under Reed's New Building),
HOOP SKIRTS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SALES. 3 3 6*

LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
THE NEW STYLES
FOR WHICH THE LADIES HAVE BEEN WAITING
ARE NOW OPEN.
THE PATTERNS ARE
VERY BEAUTIFUL.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN STORE,
3 8 3t No. 828 ARCH Street.

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A fine line, comprising all grades and widths.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 8 3t Above Willow.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK

March.

Monday, 5.—The unterrified meet at Harrisburg, to nominate a Governor. In trying to climb the heights of political power they fastened upon a professional Clymer.

Tuesday, 6.—Fenians arrive in front of the State House by the Main Train. They intend to plague England with their Irish bulls to such an extent that the cattle plague will be forgotten.

Wednesday, 7.—A Fenian privateer captures a steamer. The steamer proves to be of the *canard* line.

Thursday, 8.—Canadians prepare to resist the Fenian Invasion. "10,000 Canadians are under arms" When the arms are removed it is expected the Canadians can rise.

Friday, 9.—The Cattle Plague in this country exploded. The American Agricultural Society were the first to *communicate* it to the public.

Saturday, 10.—Series Column Day. The editor having subscribed to the Fenian Bonds, is at present without Interest, as must also be his column.

THE IRISH RINDERPESTS.

The Gathering of Fenianism Brought to a Head.

MEETING IN FRONT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The Fenian Babes Around the Cradle of Liberty.

COL. O'MYHONEY DISPENSES THE PURE MILK AND WATER.

The Stand Taken by the Fenians Beautifully Illuminated with Gas.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN A BURNING AND SHINING LIGHT.

A High Mass on the Platform.

THE CENTRES WITH THEIR HEADS COMPLETELY TURNED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fenian Rinderpests assembled in *strong* numbers last Tuesday evening for the purpose of adopting resolutions on the Nationality of Ireland in general, and of subscribing to the Irish Bonds in particular. The *spirit* manifested among the Celts was so great that the Bar-rooms opposite (the worst enemies of the Fenians) acknowledged themselves *completely out of spirits* on account of the large demonstration of the enthusiastic sons of Erin. Of course, the enthusiastic George Francis Train was put on the track, and was run some time before he was switched off, with a recklessness worthy an emigrant Train on the Grand Trunk Railway. George Francis came out of the depot and spoke as follows:—

Philadelphia is full of Fenianism, Jones' Wood has a hundred acres of Fenians, and it makes my heart ache to see the achers here for a chance to subscribe to the Fenian bonds. The "bonds" that St. Paul showed Felix were no comparison to them. (Here George Francis showed some of the "bonds" awaiting the brave boys in Ireland as soon as they land.)

FENIAN STOCKS AND BONDS SENT OVER BY HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

George continued:—The world is full of Fenianism. England is dying. Let her die! (Great applause, during which a bottle of Batchelor's Hair Dye was passed up to the speaker, as being the best dyeing preparation known at present.) Fenians to the right of her! Fenians to the left of her! Fenians in front of her!—labelled and numbered. (Cheers.) Ninety years ago the Declaration of Independence was read by an Irishman here in Philadelphia. (A female voice—"An' me man Dinnis has heard Dicky Vaux read it twice since himsilf.") Nine Irishmen signed the Declaration of Independence. What was liberty to us they tried to make death to you. (No applause followed this remark, the audience not understanding whether it was complimentary.) Look at America to-day, with its ninety years of freedom, and look at Ireland, with its ninety years of slavery. (The crowd at this time was engaged in *looking* at a passenger car making its way through it, and those on the track looking out for themselves; thus, owing to this unfortunate circumstance, the advice of George was not heeded.) I, in the name of four millions of the Celtic race, in the name of thirty millions of Americans—I acknowledge Ireland a belligerent. We will have Ireland for a belligerent, and practise Fenian neutrality by putting *Shenandoahs* and *Alabamas* afloat to sweep the British commerce from the seas. (Cheers.)

FENIANS READY TO SWEEP THE OCEAN.

There are four Head Centres. John O'Myhoney is the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, here and there. Jefferson Davis is the Head Centre at Fortress Monroe. Dr. Mudd is the Head Centre at the Dry Tortugas; and the Great Organ is the Head Centre at Boston. Do you indorse them? (Cries of "Yes, oh yes.")

England, I say, is dying. Ring, out wild bells and Irishmen, and let her die. (Loud shouts.)

I go to Washington to-night to have Minister Adams recalled. (Immense cheering.) I will be successful (cheers) or not; but in either case, England's dying. (Cheers.) Let her die! (Immense cheering.) I say there are four Head Centres, and England must die. (Immense cheering.) There is not a ripple on the sea of our success (A voice, "Let her rip"), and England is dying. (Another voice, "Let her die.") Our friends in Ireland underwent many wrongs (A voice, "Let 'em went") before they commenced this struggle, and now the flickering rays of hope (A voice, "Let 'em flicker") are just dawning upon the *Green* Island. (Immense cheering.)

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN—INC.

Speech of Colonel O'Myhoney.

Fellow-citizens and Greenbacks:—I appear among you to-night as the agent of the Irish Republic, with full power to receive any subscriptions to the Bonds which my gifted and Curly friend has been so kind to exhibit to you to-night.

There are now 300,000 Irishmen upon the Irish soil, banded together in holy brotherhood, ranged in companies, regiments, and brigades, and while I am speaking, they may be presenting their unarmed breasts to the serried ranks of their hereditary foes. (A voice "And, be the Vargin, will they fought wid the pleecemen widout arms?—then there afther bein' the fools the papers say they are.") Are they to blame?—they have not yet seen the first Pike from America. (A voice—"Sind thim the pikes, I say.") I promised Stephens, the most devoted man of the present day, that I would furnish him with the funds. I have had so far only enough for my own use (cheers from the stand), and the subscriptions must come in better, if we would have Ireland free before the dog days. He hoped no divisions would prevent a free subscription. The Orangemen and Orangewomen could do a great deal, simply by raising two cents on each orange, and putting the difference in Bonds of the "Sunburst Republic." Subscriptions received at 26 S. Third street in this city. (Awful pause, during which President O'Myhoney took his seat.)

ORANGEMEN AND ORANGEWOMEN INVESTING IN THE FENIAN BONDS.

Speech of Mr. Rodgers, of N. Y.

The death-knell of tyranny was sounded from the sacred Hall around which we are assembled to-night in the days when this nation was struggling for its freedom from British oppression by the first settlers of this country which was crowned by that success which is emblematic of the success which will ere long crown the efforts now being made to free Ireland from her oppressors. (Here the speaker took breath, the crowd took a drink, and the horses attached to a Horse Car that had been wedged in the crowd took a "pull" themselves to get out.) The speaker continued in this style at great length, urging them to subscribe to the forty millions, the exact cost of freedom for Ireland. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolutions.

Whereas, All men are created free and equal.

And Whereas, It is manifest that the Irishmen are not equal to the Englishmen, particularly in the matter of funds.

And Whereas, There is good reason to believe, that if Irishmen will subscribe liberally to the Fenian bonds, some of them will be, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies to the struggling Pat-riots.

Resolved, That James Stephens, Colonel O'Myhoney, and George Francis Train have their expenses paid for attending this meeting.

Resolved, That we all want money, and the sooner we get it the better.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Series Column of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and the friends of the family be invited to attend to it without further notice.

Plague on it.

"We see the Government has prohibited the importation of neat cattle," said Jones.

"That's bad for my show," said Dan, "for I had ordered two elephants to be sent over."

"Oh, they are not neat cattle," rejoined Jones.

"Why not?"

"Because they leave their trunks unpacked half of the time," retorted Jones.

HOW TO CURE THE "SPOTTED FEVER."—Get a Pugilist to knock spots out of it.

☞ TO LET.—SECOND-STORY ROOMS, without children. Inquire at No. 230 Market street, up-stairs

This advertisement a little misleads us. We should think the chief difficulty was to Rent Rooms *with* children rather than "Rooms without Children," as the party purports to do.

HUMANITY IN THE RAW—Rough Inhumanity.

Rules of Etiquette for Gentlemen at Parties.

Act very brazenly,
Stare round amazingly,
Strut in stuck upishly,
Bow very puppishly,
First to the lady who
Sent round the card to you,
Then you may condescend
Three or four words to spend
On some notoriety,
Who glids the society,
Or whisper quite killingly
To some belle who willingly
Passes time flirtingly,
Laughing—oh, certainly!
Whispering blushingly,
Checking you blushingly,
Whispering till ringlets fall
Over your neck and all;
Until distressingly,
Thrilling, caressingly,
Off in a waltz you go,
Spinning, half crazy, oh!
This is propriety,
Out in society.

FOREIGN FASHIONS AND GOSSIP

A Sparkling Letter from an American Lady in London—The Latest Novelties in the Gay World—Brunettes in the Ascendant again, etc.

LONDON, February 17.—Paris thinks that all the money and fashion are congregated in London; London says that money and fashion are congregated in Paris. London is right, so far as I can judge. If London pays £10 for a valentine, does not Paris give £1000 for a doll? Bah, London! fie upon your paltriness! A French child—one of the modern school—would fling your valentine into the fire, with a contemptuous sneer! And then, where else do you hear of a lady's dress costing £800, excepting in Paris, that city of the gay, and light-hearted, and the rich? In London, a wife considers herself fortunate when her husband puts a £10 note in her hand, to buy a new gown for Mrs. So and-so's party. In Paris, a husband lately declared that it cost £30 *each time* his wife went into society; and she was remarkable *for her simplicity!* Am not right in stating that Paris is richer than London? She should be so, at all events, to be able to maintain so much *simplicity!* But why am I making these remarks? Is it to moralize on the growing luxury of the day, or merely to herald a few more extravagances now appearing? I am inclined to think it is the latter; you have enough moralizing from better pens than mine. I will content myself with taking things as they are, and note them down accordingly. To commence, then:—Be it known to all, especially to your poor, innocent fathers, husbands, brothers, who had fondly hoped that 1866 would introduce short and narrow skirts, Crinoline is regnant queen again. And ladies' dresses are growing wider and longer by every mail. Trains, nothing but trains are worn; for evening three yards long, for walking, two yards. Satin is the favorite material now, and likely to remain so for some time. I am glad of that; for what can be more beautiful than a white satin dress, whether the wearer be blonde or brunette? Trimmings are very elaborate. Gold, silver, steel, jet, or pearls are studded over the dresses for evening wear. It is indeed well that all that glitters is *not* gold. The fortune of Cræsus could not withstand this tinsel mania, if tinsel were not tinsel. Bags of the same material as the dresses are worn, on each side, instead of pockets, for morning costume. Brides' dresses are all of satin. I saw one last week at Madame S.'s, Hanover square. The skirt was edged with a ruching of tulle and a beading of large pearl; tunic of Brussels lace, looped up with orange blossoms; high square body, trimmed with lace and pearls; tight sleeves to correspond; Brussels lace veil; wreath of orange blossoms. Bonnets of every shape are worn just now. The favorite seems to be a kind of gipsy hat—bent in front *a la* Mary Stuart. It is very pretty, especially for a young face. But when does a young face *not* look pretty? And as for the hair, the ladies look so much like the pictures of our grandmothers that one feels inclined to call them by names long since forgotten, and only now remembered by the portraits on our walls. The *Taltien* style, however, is most in vogue. Ladies, do not ask me to describe it. Go to your hair-dressers and ask for *Taltien*. At a fancy ball at the Tuileries lately, there was a quadrille of all nations. The prettiest girl in Paris was chosen to represent France. It was the charming Miss Beckwith, an American! She wore a white satin dress, with a tri-color sash. Brunettes rejoice! Miss Beckwith is described as having beautiful black hair. By-the-by, the yellow fever is still raging here; I mean in hair. Ladies are still striving to be walking vegetables. The darkest hair may be turned to carrots within a month. They little know what they are doing. An honest coiffeur told a young friend of mine, at the commencement of the mania:—"Oh, yes, miss, I can make your hair beautiful yellow for two years. But *after that time* I cannot be responsible!" After that, ladies, you will either be grey or bald. Such is the influence of gold hair washes. Besides which, they bring eye diseases and sometimes paralysis of the brain. Is all the yellow hair in the world worth such a price? But enough of fashion and its votaries. I have written more than I intended on the subject, and have scarcely space left for even the little chit-chat of this dead season.

It is very dull just now although Parliament is opened, and by our gracious Queen in person, who consented to lay aside her grief of four years' date for this one day. There is nothing new at any of the theatres. The managers are unusually quiet, even for Lent. They are no doubt hatching their eggs for Easter. Some novelties are already announced, however; for instance, a posthumous play by Sheridan Knowles is shortly to be produced at one of the West End theatres. That, indeed, will be a treat, after some of the trash we have been compelled to witness of late. Wagner's *Tannhauser* will also positively be performed this season—an event watched even more anxiously than Meyerbeer's *L'Africaine* of last year. Tietjens has accepted the principal part. That alone would augur well, even if we had not heard a specimen of the music during Arditi's promenade concerts. Judging from that selection, we may safely prophesy that this "Music of the Future" will ere long become the music of the *present*, and Wagner the musical lion of the day. The Covent Garden Italian Opera Company have taken Drury Lane for the exclusive performance of English operas during the season. A translation of Gounod's *Irene* is in preparation for the opening night. Report speaks loudly in its praise. Gounod was long taking root in English soil, but once taken root, his growth is rapid. His sacred drama of *Tobias* is now the talk of the London musical world. Miss Avonia Jones has appeared at the Surrey in the sensation drama of *Last Lynne*, taken from the sensation novel of the same name. But the greatest sensation is offered at the Marylebone, in the shape of a drama, taken from life, entitled *The Casual Ward; or, a Night in the Workhouse.* So less a personage than Daddy himself is to take the part of "Daddy." If Mr. James Greenwood, the writer of the letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, suddenly found himself a celebrated man, must poor old Dandy feel! Little did he think, some few weeks since, that *he* would be a celebrity—that his cartes de visite would figure in gilt albums—that he would ever tread the stage—become an actor in his old age for multitudes to gaze at, to pity, and to quiz. But is it policy to reproduce on the stage incidents so revolting as those described by the gentleman who devoted himself heroically to a night of horrors, in order to show the public how the casual poor of London are provided for in the houses destined for their refuge? Time will answer. I hear that Fechter is contemplating a visit to America. The hearts of some of your readers will rejoice at this, no doubt. Another star of magnitude, Miss Amy Sedgwick, also announces her attention of crossing the Atlantic, in the hope of adding fresh laurels to her already heavily-laden brow; and when did America refuse her welcome to a young, lovely, talented woman?

A well-known noblem[an], patron of the drama, Lord C——, has issued cards of invitation for a *fete*, to be given at the St. James Hall, to the leading members of the theatrical profession.

There is a new kind of piano just invented, which, for the sake of the inventor, I could wish were in America, instead of England. Your practical sense would discover its utility sooner than our slow-going public. Its purpose is to enable any ordinary pianist of the most moderate capacity, to transpose at sight into any key higher or lower than the original. I have not space to describe the mechanism, but suffice it to state that it is only necessary to procure a set of keys of this new invention, which can be placed on an ordinary piano, or harmonium, when transposition is necessary, then be replaced in its little box, there to rest till again required. The simplicity of such an invention is remarkable. It should be seen to be appreciated. It is exhibited in some of our music warehouses, and has already found some amateurs.—*Correspondence N. Y. World.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given that the Honorable the Judges of the Court aforesaid have fixed MONDAY, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing exceptions to the following Charters of Incorporation, when, if exceptions be not filed thereto, the same will be allowed, viz.:—
1. Home Building and Loan Association.
2. Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia.
3. German Building and Loan Association.
4. Philadelphia Butchers' Beneficial Society.
5. The Decatur Building Association of Frankford
6. Second Congregational Church of the City of Philadelphia
7. The German Hebrew Congregation Bedef Sholem.
8. The Central Building and Loan Association.
9. Social Mechanics' Beneficial Association No. 7.
10. The Milestown Building and Loan Association No. 5.
11. Southwark Building Association.
12. Moyamensing Building Association.
13. Philadelphia Masonic Relief Association.
FREDERICK G. WOLBERT,
17t6t Prothonotary.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ANNA R. WILSON and MARY WILSON, have filed in said Court their petition and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by them as the family of said decedent, under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and supplements and that the same will be approved on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, unless excepted to.
JOSEPH M. PILE,
3 3 sw4t* Attorney for Petitioners

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB S. BAUM, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN E. BAUM, Administrator to the estate of JACOB S. BAUM, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No 619 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 1 thstu6t* WILLIAM H. BROWN, Auditor.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establisement in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having SILK, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York,
3 3 1m No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

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TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

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1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

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FRAME MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
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Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESTNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.
3 2 3m A. BROWN.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-10 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 8 5 3m

5-20s.
7-30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHERS
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 5 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 119 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No. 105 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 5
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery at 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.
The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 800 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.
Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.
Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.
The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.
Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."
W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 2 12 3t

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 21, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,
THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,
for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.
Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.
The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.
The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.
Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.
No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.
Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.
Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.
M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t. Nashville, Tenn.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.
The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.
The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.
Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.
Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.
Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 5

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED THE Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without a long scale or hands.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, *Sole Agent*,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20sm*w3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

IF THERE WERE NO "DEATH."

From the Lost Tales of Miletus—By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.

In "Death and Sisyphus," the author suggests the misery and anarchy that would follow the abrogation of death. In more that, as we have already said, equally adapts itself to the homely or the terrible, he presents us with a delineation all the more powerful for its touch of the grotesque:—

Ships rocked on whitening waves; the seamen
laughed;
"Death is bound fast," they cried; "no wave can
drown."
Red lightnings wrapped the felon plundering
shrines,
And smote the cradled babe;

"Blaze on," the felon said; "ye cannot kill."
The mother left the cradle with a smile;
"A pretty toy," quoth she, "the Thunderer's bolt!
My urchin plays with it.

"Brats do not need a mother; there's no death"
The soulless starling cried, "Forgive me, Zeus!"
"Tut," quoth the gallant, "let the storm rave on.
Kiss me. No Death, no Zeus!"

"Laugh, kiss, sin on! ere night I have ye all,"
Growled the Unseen, whose flight awoke the storm;
And in the hall where Death sate crowned with
flowers,
Burst thro' closed doors the blast.

Waiting his host's return to sup, Death sate—
A jolly, rubicund, tun-bellied Death;
Charmed with his chair, despite its springs of steel,
And lilting bacchic songs.

Suddenly round about him and around
Circled the breath that kindled Phlegethon;
Melted like wax the ligaments of steel,
And Death instinctive rose.

He did not see the Hell-King's horrent shape,
But well he knew the voice at which the mad
Shook to the roots of earth in Tartarus,
"I, I the slave of Life

"In mine own viceroy, Life's supremest lord?
Haste!—thy first charge, thine execrable host;—
Then long arrears pay up: career the storm,
And seize, and seize, and seize!

"Bring me the sailor chuckling in his ship,
The babe whose cradle knows no mother's knee,
The adulterer in the riot of his kiss,
And say, 'Zeus reigns and Death.'"

THE HIGH ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Fossil Remains of the Neander Valley.

Translated from the German Journal Die Natur.

The question concerning the antiquity of the human race, which in our times occupies a prominent place in the minds of scientists, is of the highest interest; and in consequence of important recent discoveries and researches has assumed a new phase. The discovery of seventeen fossil human skeletons, which, amid the bones of mammoths, mastodons, and other antidiluvian animals, were recently found in a cavern near Aurignat in the Pyrenees; the disclosure of the lacustrine habitations in Switzerland and elsewhere, whose antiquity can be traced higher up than the commonly adopted Mosaic age of the world, and which already betray a certain development of civilization, has thrown a ray of light on the pre-historic age of mankind, and the scientific world now turns with renewed interest to this important subject. Although many unsustainable hypotheses have been offered and many errors crept into the manuals of natural philosophy, the importance of the question cannot be denied; and as long as man will think, the mystery of the creation of his own species will form one of the most attractive scientific problems.

The highest antiquity of the human race has been established upon the facts which have been brought to light in consequence of the perforations and other experiments which took place in the delta of the Nile, and in that of the Mississippi, near New Orleans.

The alluvial deposits of the Mississippi must during immemorial time have taken place in the same manner as to-day, while the level of the ground periodically sank and rose again. The plain in which New Orleans lies rises only nine feet above the level of the sea. Borings in the neighborhood of that city have been driven down to the depth of six hundred feet, without arriving at a geological stratum older than that upon which rests the actual alluvial deposits. But the periodical sinking and rising of the ground results out of the fact that on occasion of excavations, made for building purposes, several layers of forest trees of the American cypress (taxodium distichum) were found succeeding each other at different depths.

The diggers had to be replaced by woodchoppers who cut their way downward through four layers, one above the other, the undermost of which was so old that the wood could be cut like cheese. In other parts of Louisiana even *three*, sunk layers of cypress trees have been traced, which at increasing depths follow each other below the present surface. At a depth of sixteen feet the workmen found charred wood, and also the skeleton of a man whose bones when taken out crumbled, while the skull, hidden under the roots of a cypress tree belonging to the fourth layer, was well preserved and, doubtless belonged to one of the indigenous American races. Dr. B. Fowler consecrated to this subject a special report, and in this excellent treatise he carefully considered all the facts by means of which, with approximative accuracy, the antiquity of the different layers of wood might be calculated, and in order to keep within the limits of probability, he purposely everywhere preferred the lowest figures. From these data he estimated the period since that, when, for the last time, the Mississippi delta arose above the level of the sea, at 14,400 years. Now, if each of the ten periods during which the cypress forests, which now lie underground, were above the surface, were of the same duration, those years must be multiplied by ten, and we thus obtain a period of 144,000 years as that required to form those underground forest-layers, and 168,000 years the length of time required to form the delta of the Mississippi.

The *borings* near the Nile were executed during the years 1851-54, at the instigation of the Geological Society, of London—the one near Memphis, where the delta is five English miles large, the other not far from Heliopolis, where the breadth is sixteen miles. The holes were driven down to a depth of sixty and seventy-two feet, and landsnails, bones, and frequently also pieces of earthenware and bricks, were brought up. The animal remains belonged without exception to living species; most frequently there were found bones of oxen, swine, dogs, camels, and asses. Since being imbedded in the alluvial soil of the Nile, the Egyptian fauna, in particular that of domestic animals, consequently remained unchanged. Of more importance, however, are the traces of human industry which have been dug out from the same depth. It is well known that the delta of the Nile is the product of the periodical inundations of the Nile. If, therefore, it is a fact confirmed by accurate measurements, concerning the successive accumulation of the deposits of the Nile, that near Memphis the increase of the soil during a century was at the utmost only five inches—in the lower delta it is scarcely one-half of this—the gradual uprising of the soil to the extent of sixty to seventy-two feet must be supposed to have taken a period of from 14,400 to 17,300 years. Therefore, at those remote periods of time, Lower Egypt must have been inhabited by the men who made the bricks and manufactured the earthenware which have been brought up from this great depth, and who possessed almost the same domestic animals as the actual inhabitants of this old country.

Nobody can tell beforehand at what depth below the alluvial formations of our own period new discoveries may be made, perhaps in a short time. But by combining the results of the latest researches, particularly concerning the character of the Mississippi delta, we may justly arrive at the conclusion that the geological formation of the present period comprehends at least a period of one hundred thousand years. Now, as human remains have been found in the older formation of the diluvial period, which certainly comprehends as many years, the existence of man must reach up to an antiquity which may be estimated at two hundred thousand or even three hundred thousand years.

In what precedes, we have only mentioned the most important researches and speculations. We shall now speak of the recent discovery of parts of a fossil skeleton found in a grotto of the Neander Valley, near Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. The particular interest which is attached to this discovery lies in the peculiar formation of the skull, which seems to throw a new light upon the difficult and much debated question concerning the true character of the first man. The most diverse opinions and judgments have been offered on this occasion. Professor C. Fuhlrott, the actual possessor of these precious remains, consecrated to the subject a special treatise, and several German and English anthropologists expressed themselves *pro* and *con*.

The fact is that these human bones are of an extremely high antiquity, and the abnormal formation of the skull points to a particular race of mankind. In this cranium, the brainpan is of the most unusual size, and of a long elliptical form. The forehead is small and flat, while the middle and hind parts of the cranium are well developed. The skull is symmetrically formed, and there is no reason to suppose the very much depressed forehead to be of artificial origin. Its formation exhibits the same development of the forehead which has frequently been found in very old crania, and which is one of the most striking proofs of the influence of civilization upon the formation of the human skull. The very singular formation of the forehead must have given to the human face an extraordinary wild and brutish expression, which might justly recall the face of the large species of monkeys. The human bones and the skull which have been found in the Neander Valley surpass all hitherto discovered remains in those particular features which point to a rude and savage people, and may be considered as one of the most ancient specimens of the aboriginal inhabitants of Europe who preceded the Indo-Germanic immigrants.

Besides these remains of fossil bones the attention of naturalists has been directed during the past few years, to the remains belonging to the *stone age*, the *lake*, or *palustral constructions*, and the so-called *kitchen offals*.

The stone age comprises that very early period during which man's implements and weapons were made exclusively of stone. Boucher de Perthes discovered in the valley of the Somme, near Abbeville, in France, in diluvial strata, together with the remains of the bones of pachyderms, a great many flint stones in the shape of a hatchet, without handle and without being polished, and recognized in them the first implements of a very ancient people. At first his conjectures were contested; the strata was declared to be of more recent date, and the hatchets were considered as mere fantastic productions of nature; but the suppositions of M. Boucher have been generally accepted. These stone hatchets were found, together with bones of elephants, 16 to 17 feet deep in gravel and sand upon strata of chalk of the latest date of the tertiary formation. There were also found in St. Archeuil, in France, and in a cavern in England, remains of human bones, together with similar flint hatchets. These discoveries point to a period far prior to the diluvium, but the data are yet too scant to warrant any general conclusion.

Concerning the *palustrial* or *lake constructions* resting upon wooden piles, the first were discovered in 1854, in the Lake of Zurich, in Switzerland, others subsequently in different lakes, as also in Ireland, Denmark, and Mecklenburg in Germany. Those of Switzerland are of an older date than any of the others, and may be carried back as far as 500 years before Christ, of which time Herodotus relates the successful defense of such a fortified lake construction by Thracians against the army of the Persian General Megabazus. Some of those constructions which were built deeper into the lakes, are, according to very careful researches, of far older date, and reach back probably upwards of 2000 years. The strata which were found round them contain, besides, implements made of bones, claws, horns, wood, and clay; other implements and weapons formed of stone, brass, and even of iron. The animal remains of bones belong to species still existing, while the human crania are not different from those of the brass and iron periods, and not even from those of the actual Swiss.

The remains known by the name of kitchen offals (in Danish *Kjokkenmoddinger*) do not belong to so early a period. On the eastern shores of the Danish islands have been found large banks of oysters (some of them opened), and other muscle-shells, together with remains of bones, and implements of stone, wood, horn, and earthenware. The animal remains belong to all kind of species which inhabited Europe during the historical times. But as there were also found portions of pine trees—a tree which has disappeared from Scandinavia—it was supposed that the human remains belonged to a population which, ten thousand years ago, lived on these shores under mighty pine woods. This calculation was based upon the supposition of a quadruple change of vegetation, each of which required several thousand years, as this succession of vegetation is still visible in the turimoors of Denmark. The basis for this supposition is taken from the present period of the development of vegetation. But if in the diluvial period Scandinavia was covered with glaciers and ice, and the transition to the present period took place very suddenly, it is to be supposed that, with the progressive higher temperature, the vegetation of trees must also have been considerably quicker than is the case at the present moment.

We conclude these observations concerning the fossil human bones, by referring to the opinion of the late Rudolph Wagner, of Gottingen, the greatest authority in comparative osteology, who considers more of the remains of fossil human bones found among the remains of animals which belong to the tertiary period, sufficient evidence to prove the great antiquity of the human race; and proposes an archæological classification of crania, and craniological maps, in order to arrive at a more reliable basis concerning the problem of the age of the human race.

ITALIAN COTTON.—An exhibition of Italian cotton is to take place at Naples this month. The committee which is organizing this exhibition is also preparing a collection of specimens of the cotton plant, arranged according to the Italian provinces where they were grown.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

1 01

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive system.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complains, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others as No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu6m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"IBERNIA,"	"COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA,"	"CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA,"	"INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

PRE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 (Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 2 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
2 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 1 9 §

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 lbs Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	680 lbs Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1300 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	48,320 lbs Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	30,000 lbs Iron Tire,
Horse and Wagon Covers,	1626 lbs Scrap Leather,
Harness,	new,
Feed Troughs,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Halters,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Saddles,	45 lbs. Zinc,
Lines,	25 Ambulances,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs and Bodies,	1 Buggy,
Drug Mill,	25 Carts,
Anvils,	3 Slop Carts,
Tire Bender,	15 two-horse Wagons,
Portable Forges,	10 two-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Planes,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Saws,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Umbrellas,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Fire and Water Hose,	
Hydrants,	
Bake Ovens,	
Platform scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising
THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

20 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182	feet	6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000	"	3-inch " "
800	"	2-inch wrought-iron "
564	"	1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000	"	1¼-inch " "
1,000	"	1-inch " "
5,000	"	¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Y's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Fixers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28 ta4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, at Judiciary Square Warehouses, back of City Hall, in this city, a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, principally consisting of

Hair Mattresses and Pillows,	Towels,
Blankets,	Gowns,
Sheets,	Lanterns,
Drawers,	Plates,
Shirts,	Bowls,
Mosquito Nets,	Mugs,
Counterpanes,	Tin Ware,
Slippers,	Knives and Forks,
Socks,	Spoons, &c.

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Med. Pur.
3 7 7t C. W. BOTELER, Auct.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs,)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuth3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16	lbs. Muriatic Acid.	14	Pork Barrels,
12	Adzes, assorted,	4	Bellows,
102	gallons Alcohol,	22	Bevels,
4	Anvils,	122	feet Leather Belting,
835	Augers, assorted,	32	feet Rubber Belting,
602	Axes, assorted,	1,281	Bits, assorted,
30	Broad Axes,	13	Blocks, assorted,
193	Hand Axes,	20	Coffin Boxes,
86	Bells and Chains,	3	Wood Boxes,
22	Carpenters' Benches,	12	Dredging Boxes,
160	Wood Benches,	1	Oranghaing Board,
3	Wash Boards,	225	Chair Bottoms,
19	Copper Boilers,	125	Chair Backs and Arms,
99	Door Bolts, assor'd	100	Chair Backs,
300	Spring Window Locks,	108	Chair Legs,
82	lbs. Borax,	5,050	Chair Stretchers,
6,000	Copper Bottoms,	600	Lamp Chimneys,
4	Plumb Bobs,	1,000	lbs. Fire Clay,
6	Circular Saw Boilers,	1,000	lbs. Copper,
4	Steam Boilers,	500	Stove Doors,
2	Marking Brushes,	400	Chairs, assorted,
538	Whitewash Brushes,	400	Field Desks,
859	Paint Brushes, assorted,	100	Office Desks,
		900	Bucket Bars,
393	Varnish Brushes,	2,236	Files, assorted,
208	Dust Brushes,	1,848	Bastard Files,
19	Clothes Brushes,	10,000	Lights Glass,
2,081	Chisels, assorted,	2,000	Saucepan Handles,
25	lbs. French Chalk,	1,394	Chisel Handles,
1,620	Pick handles,	1,541	Axe Handles,
25,000	pairs Hinges, assorted,	2,000	Window Sash,
		3,000	gross Screws, assorted,
53	Cast Iron Hoppers,	3,100	Shovels, assorted,
25,000	lbs. Iron, assorted,	20,000	lbs. Spikes,
1,500	Knobs, assorted,	1,000	Stove Feet,
2,000	lbs. Lead,	2,000	lbs Cast Steel,
2,926	Chest Locks,	700	boxes Tin,
3,566	Cupboard Locks,	1,080	Lamp Tubes,
400	Mallets,	105	Cast Iron Traps,
112,000	lbs. Cut Nails,	400	yards Silver Tinsel,
18,000	lbs. Wrought Nails	6,885	Papers Tacks, assorted,
1,000	Frying Pans,		
2,000	lbs. Wrought Pipe,	100	Wheelbarrows,
421	Planes, assorted,	4,000	lbs. Wire,
250	Tin Pumps, assorted,	30,000	lbs. Zinc,
		6,000	Escutcheons,
500	lbs. Iron Rivets,	200	Tables, assorted,
200	lbs. Rods Wire,		

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x18, two 20x28, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 16x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 16x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 16x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x160 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x52, six 28x32/6, one 11x32, and one 13x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5812 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 16x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x200, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 1758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 50x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,163 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 29,960 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M.,
Giesboro, D. C.,
or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the
BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.	
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.	
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.	
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.	
200,000 lbs	Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500	tons Pig Iron.
750	tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs.	Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs.	Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs.	Chain—crane and cable.
15,000	yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
22,000 lbs.	Powder.
8,000	feet Belting—gum

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Prize Claims.

It is estimated that the Fourth Auditor's office has, during and since the Rebellion, adjudicated prize claims affecting over 1200 captured vessels. The amount involved in such settlements was about twenty million dollars.

Treasury Matters.

There are in the vaults of the Treasury Department $14,240,000 in five-dollar notes. The total amount of all denominations is $110,000,000.

The United States Treasurer will receive in a few days from the Bank Note Company $300,000 in one and two dollar notes of the greenback currency.

Maryland Claimin War Damages.

Hon. F. Thomas, of Maryland, is preparing to make a claim before Congress on behalf of the State for damages on account of burning of the two bridges on the route from Washington to Frederick, destroyed by order of Lew. Wallace, at the battle of Monocacy, in July, 1864. General Wallace, in response from Mr. Thomas, says he ordered the burning of the bridges to retard Early's march upon Washington, by depriving him of facilities for crossing the stream, and that Early was thus detained thirty-six hours. A second object was to bring into action the forces detained to guard the bridges, the overpowering numbers of Early's troops making it imperative to concentrate all the Federal forces to hold the Rebels in check.

Pardons.

The report of the Attorney-General relative to pardons is now almost completed. The report comprehends only those persons included in the 13th exception or $20,000 clause. There will probably be from 12,900 to 15,000 of this class, and under other exceptions there are about as many more, making from 15,000 to 30,000 pardons already issued. Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina lead the other Southern States in the number of those who have received Executive clemency.

Only a few Rebel officers of high rank have been pardoned, and hardly any Southerners educated at West Point, who deserted the United States service to enter the Confederate army. It is not generally understood that women in the South owning property require pardon, and that a large number of this class have applied for and received Executive clemency. It may not be improper to state that the property of loyal Southern residents has been restored in but few instances.

Death of the Collector at Chicago.

The Treasury Department has received a telegram from Chicago announcing the death of Luther Havens, Collector of that port. His successor has not yet been appointed.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House sat as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, nothing being in order but general debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) addressed the House in an hour's speech, in defense of the course of Congress as against the policy of the President.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamships *Malta* and *Erin*, from Liverpool, have arrived. Their advices have been anticipated.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Cumberland preferred, 42¼; Michigan Southern 73¼; N. Y. Central 91; Reading, 97¼; Hudson River, 103¾; Treasury 7·30s, 99⅞; Five-twenties, 103; Coupon Sixes, 104¼; Gold, 139¼; since the Board, 139½.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

GREAT WEST ROXBURY HORROR.

Discovery of the Murderer of the Joyce Children.

A THRILLING EPISODE OF CRIME.

History of the Brutal Assassin.

THE CLUES, AND HOW THE CASE WAS FOLLOWED UP.

The Full Confession of the Beast in Human Form.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 6.

The mystery which has so long shrouded the tragedy which occurred in West Roxbury in June last, involving the brutal murder of Isabella N. and John S. Joyce, only children of a widow lady residing in Lynn, seems about to be fully unravelled. For nearly three months a person supposed to be guilty of the heinous crime has been under surveillance of the officers of the law, and it now appears almost indubitably certain that the criminal has been discovered in a convict who is now and has for some time been incarcerated in the Massachusetts State Prison, under conviction of an offense of much less magnitude than that for which he has thus far eluded punishment. Before proceeding to the exciting narrative of the developments brought out by the vigilant officers who have been so long at work to bring the miscreant to justice, it may be well to give a brief history of the tragedy which presents features of such unparalleled atrocity.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MURDER.

The two youthful victims, Isabella, a beautiful girl of but fourteen years of age although almost a woman grown, and her brother John, some few years younger than herself, had a great favorite with all who knew him, had been spending a week with their aunt, who resided at the South End. During the early portion of Monday the 12th of June, the two children left the house of their aunt for a day's frolic in May's Woods, a delightful retreat in West Roxbury, taking with them only a small amount of change with which to pay their horse-car fare, and a basket of lunch, as it was their intention not to return home until near nightfall. Before taking the cars the children called at the house of their grandmother, where they were last seen.

When the sun had set on that Monday the two wanderers had not returned. Much anxiety was felt for their safety, and a vigorous but fruitless search was made for them. All night long, relatives, friends, and neighbors kept up the search. Messengers were sent to scour the woods and the highways in the vicinity, but no trace of the lost ones could be found. It was not until Sunday forenoon, almost a week from the time that the children had left on their holiday excursion, that some gentlemen, strolling in a tract of woods known as "Buzzey's Woods," discovered the body of the young girl stabbed in several places.

There was every indication of a most terrible struggle between the girl and the person who murdered her, her hands and arms being cut in several places, as if she had grasped the knife or other sharp instrument by which her life had been taken. Her mouth was found filled with grass, probably to prevent her outcries. The body of the boy was not discovered until about an hour after that of his sister had been found. In a thicket, lying upon his face, his body horribly gashed in many places, the poor boy was discovered by a party of lads who had joined in the search for the brother, after it had been announced that the sister had been found.

Appearances indicated that the lad had fled in dismay, had stumbled he d ng into the bushes, had been overtaken by his heartless, brutal pursuer, and had been cut and gashed to death. Near the body of the girl were found some unfinished wreaths of forest leaves, from which it was inferred that the children had been engaged in twining wreaths of oak leaves, and constructing mounds of moss, when the brute appeared before them, and the foolish attack was made. The girl's hat, lying on the ground near by, was found trimmed with an oak-leaf wreath, and the boy's cap, found subsequently, was also similarly adorned.

Of course the discovery of this double murder occasioned the most intense excitement in the immediate vicinity, and in the city, and State as well. Every person considered himself a self-appointed detective, and no effort was spared to find out the perpetrator of the atrocious crime. Several persons were arrested, but as nothing could be proved against them they were discharged. Full and as complete testimony as could be obtained was taken before a coroner's jury, but no clue could be found to the murderer. Detectives visited the grounds, asked questions, collected notes, but did not apparently meet with success.

Heavy rewards were offered, both by the city authorities and by private individuals; but money did not succeed in bringing the guilty party or parties to justice. The bodies of the murdered children were tenderly carried to Lynn, and solemn and touching funeral services were held, in which the school-children sorrowfully joined. For a time the matter was talked of in the newspapers and in public and private circles, and was then dropped for more exciting and fresher topics. Meanwhile the mother mourned for her children, and the murderer roamed at large. During the middle of the month of July a man was arrested, who, it was confidently supposed, committed the murder.

He was one John Stuart, a resident of West Roxbury and a notorious bounty-jumper. He was arrested at Fort Independence, where he was on duty, under the order of the Chief of Police, and was brought to Boston and locke up in the Tombs. On the 20th of the same month, the prisoner was brought before Justice Worthington at Dedham, charged with the perpetration of the terrible crime. District Attorney B. W. Harris appeared for the Government, and F. D. Ely, Esq., for the prisoner. By request of the counsel for the Government, the case was postponed. When it was again brought up, Stuart was discharged, and was clearly and fully exonerated from the guilt of so horrible a crime.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th day of August last, Mr. Marshall Wetherbee, of Ashburnham, a deputy sheriff of Worcester county, was informed that the house of a Mr. Brown, of the town of Gardner, had been entered that morning, and robbed of a silver watch, and several other articles of less value. Sheriff Wetherbee at once started in pursuit of the thief, tracked him successfully, and arrested him near East Winton, N. H., at about noon of Sunday, the following day. The culprit refused to give any other name than "Scratch Gravel," saying that his parents were too poor to give him any better.

Although well armed, he offered no resistance to arrest, saying substantially to the Sheriff—who was without arms of any kind—"I don't care a d—n for being arrested for stealing a silver watch; but I have done something which it would be a heap worse in your case to fasten on me. I had rather go to prison for two or three months than to be traveling about the country as I have been." Before placing his prisoner in jail, Mr. Wetherbee took him to his house and provided him with supper. After supper, "Scratch Gravel," as we must call him in the main part of this narrative, sang with the little children of the Sheriff's family, and entered into conversation with the Sheriff's wife. Mrs. Wetherbee endeavored to draw his attention to spiritual matters, and to make some moral impressions upon him. For this purpose she offered him a Testament, with the request that he would read it. "Scratch Gravel" refused to read it, saying that he was too wicked; that he had done that since he had been in Massachusetts for which neither God nor man would forgive him.

Mrs. Wetherbee assured him that there was opportunity for the vilest sinner to repent; but he persistently refused to read the sacred volume, and repeated his declaration that he had committed a deed which could not be forgiven. Mr. Wetherbee took his prisoner to the jail at Fitchburg, and at the August term of the Superior Court, before Judge Allen, he was convicted on the charge of robbery, and sentenced to be confined three years in the State Prison, to which he was taken on the 25th day of August. From the time of the first commitment of "Scratch Gravel," Sheriff Wetherbee entertained suspicion that he was guilty of the crime with which he is charged. His conduct while in jail at Fitchburg tended to confirm these suspicions.

In concert with two other prisoners confined there with him, he plotted the murder of the turnkey of the jail. Supposing that that officer carried the keys of the jail in his pocket, the plan was formed to kill him when he should unlock the cells in the morning and let the prisoners out for their customary ablutions. "Scratch Grave" was to break a leg from a stool in his cell, conceal it under his jacket, and when the turnkey opened his cell door in the morning, was to fall upon him, and knock him down with the club, take the keys from his pocket, and escape with the two other convicts. On being taunted by one of the other prisoners with a lack of courage to carry out this design, "Scratch Gravel" said he would kill a man if necessary to get out of the jail.

"Do you think," said he to his comrades, "that a man who did the Roxbury job would hesitate to kill a man to get his liberty?" Straightening himself up, he continued:—"That was some of my work, I did that job. That knife (alluding to the weapon found upon him when arrested) has sent two d—d Yankees to h—ll since I came to Massachusetts. I am willing to go to State Prison for a year or so, as I am suspected of doing something bad." "Scratch Gravel" then went on to give the most revolting details of the crime which he declared he had committed at West Roxbury.

He stated that he stabbed the Joyce boy in the back several times; and that having had his way with the girl, he put her out of the way. These details he repeated to the prisoners unreservedly, on several occasions—using language whose grossness forbids its repetition here. He stated that since the murder he had travelled nights and slept daytimes in order to escape detection. The plan of escape from the jail was foiled by one of the prisoners, who had overheard the conversations of the plotters. On the morning appointed for its execution this prisoner heard "Scratch Gravel" break the leg from the stool. When the turnkey came in to open the cell of the infirmer, who occupied the first apartment to be visited, the prisoner gave him a note written upon a scrap of paper, informing him of the desperate design of "Scratch Gravel" and his confederates.

The turnkey took the note to Deputy-Sheriff Alpheus P. Kimball, keeper of the jail. Mr. Kimball, with the turnkey and a workman employed about the premises, went to the cell and let the prisoners out one by one, and thus prevented the execution of the plan of the escape. The leg of the stool was found in "Scratch Gravel's" cell, but nothing was said to him concerning it at the time.

On receiving his sentence, "Scratch Gravel" was, as previously stated, conveyed to the State Prison in Charlestown. In the meantime, Sheriffs Kimball and Wetherbee had obtained additional evidence tending to strengthen their suspicions of his guilt, and they sought an interview with District Attorney Harris, of Norfolk county, and subsequently these three held a consultation with Hon. Gideon Haynes, Warden of the State Prison, at which consultation it was decided, if possible, to draw further confessions from the prisoner. A work of great difficulty here presented itself. The criminal still refused to give any other name than that of "Scratch Gravel," stating that he was born in Florida, and could neither read nor write. This latter statement Warden Haynes subsequently found to be false, as he obtained a package of letters which he had written to Mr. Aaron Dodge, of Hamilton Mass., a gentleman who had adopted him when quite young, as hereafter stated. After a careful consideration of all possible methods of obtaining the desired evidence, the following plan was adopted:—It is necessary to state here that it is the custom to employ a number of prisoners inside of the prison, in sweeping and dusting the wings, while the other prisoners are absent from the cells. These prisoners are allowed many privileges, being selected usually on account of good behavior; and as they generally finish their work at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the time remaining previous to the return of the other prisoners from the work shops, they are allowed to occupy in communication with each other. This suggested the plan of procedure, and accordingly "Scratch," as he was known at the prison, was taken from the whip-shop, in which he had been placed, and assigned to duty in the wings, where he soon displayed his ugly proclivities by knocking down the prisoner with whom he was associated in his labors.

The next part of the plan was to obtain a trustworthy and competent person, who should enter the prison as a convict, be placed on duty with "Scratch," and by gaining his confidence elicit the desired information. A suitable person was found in a citizen of Fitchburg, who assumed the *soubriquet* of "Semmes," and represented himself as a relative of the pirate of that name. On the morning of Monday, February 5, an interview was held between Warden Haynes, Deputy Kimball, and "Semmes," at the American House, at which all the necessary arrangements were perfected. In the afternoon Deputy Warden Mayo conveyed "Semmes" to the prison, accompanied by Warden Haynes. Just before entering the prison yard the irons were slipped on the detective, and he was conducted into the octagon, and committed to the usual preparations, losing a splendid mustache by the process. He was then committed to the charge of an officer and given the usual "one day soldiers'"—a discipline which the warden had intended to omit, but which he found it impossible to do without exciting troublesome curiosity.

After undergoing the solitary confinement, the unpleasantness of which Mr Haynes managed to alleviate by introducing a few sandwitches into his cell, the quasi convict was assigned to the care of the wings, the fact that he was an invalid furnishing a sufficient excuse for such partiality. For two or three days after his advent into the wings, "Semmes" avoided "Scratch" as much as possible. The other prisoners, having a dread of the man's ugly temper, also kept aloof, leaving the coast clear for any advances from "Semmes," who gradually approached him, until four or five days after "Semmes" was assigned to his work, Warden Haynes received a note from him, stating that he had gained the confidence of the criminal, and requesting the Warden to send him a letter purporting to have come from a brother assuring him of sympathy, and promising him assistance, as it might be of much use in attaining his object. In compliance with this request Warden Haynes sent "Semmes" a letter of considerable length, containing words in different portions underlined, which, read together, ran thus:

"Brother, have good courage, and keep cool; you shall have help. These Yankees shall rue the day that sent you to prison. You shall find friends when you little expect them. If money or men with sharp wits can get you out, you will be a free man much sooner than you expect. I have seen and think I shall get the right side of the warden."

It should be observed here that "Scratch" entertained a deep hatred for the "Yankees" as he termed them. The object of Mr. Haynes, in his allusion to the "Yankees," will therefore be readily perceived. The letter was signed "Brother Bill," and duly postmarked and superscribed.

The following day Mr. Haynes received a communication from "Semmes," reporting progress, on which he sent a daguerreotype and a letter containing words underlined as in the previous note, reading:—"Look in the back of the picture,"—where he had placed a letter, in which he promised assistance as speedily as possible, and expressed sympathy for "Semmes," and hatred for the Yankees; also saying if he could get some reliable fellow who would have nerve enough to stand by him in an emergency, it would be better to secure one. These letters were shown by "Semmes" to Scratch," who expressed a great admiration at the ingenuity of "Brotner Bill." A day or two later "Semmes" again reported progress, when Mr. Haynes sent him a package purporting to have been sent by express from his brother, containing a quantity of fruit, and a number of papers of fine cut tobacco, in one of which he placed a note saying he had sent a friend the day before to visit the prison, and make some inquiry about him, and had heard that he was at work in the prison instead of the shops, and that it would be easy to communicate with him,—that he would come to a window on Austin street and put a note under the sash, so that he could get it in the morning. Accordingly the warden put a note in the designated place, directing "Semmes," in case he received it, to leave another in its place, insisting that in consideration of the imminent risk he ("Brother Bill") was incurring in aiding the escape, "Semmes" must obtain some security from the person he was to choose as an associate, saying, that, as he was allowed to enter into all their secrets, he positively insisted on knowing something about him, and stating that he would communicate the plan for escape the next day if he was prepared, avowing its certain success, and saying that before Saturday they would be out of the State. "Semmes" then told "Scratch" that he had passed a bad night, thinking about him. He feared he was keeping something from him. Considerable conversation ensued in regard to the robbery of the house in Gardner, and the manner in which "Scratch" allowed himself to be captured by an unarmed man, after which "Semmes" asked him if he had no secrets, to which he replied that he had a secret which he would tell to no person.

It was on the 17th of February that "Scratch" was deprived of the privileges which he had been enjoying in the prison. It was not, however, until Wednesday last that conclusive evidence was given to him that he was suspected of the foul crime perpetrated at Roxbury. On that day Warden Haynes held a conversation with him in respect to his past life and history. "Scratch" stated that he could not read or write. The warden told him he had been him reading. The prisoner said he had learned to read since he came to the prison.

The warden asked him if he had ever been under any other name than that by which he was now known. "Scratch" answered in the negative. In reply to further questions, the prisoner stated that he had never been in Massachusetts, and knew no one here; that he was in New York State all of last May, and in Connecticut during the latter part of June. Where he was the first part of that month he refused to tell; and when pressed upon that point he said, "What has that to do with my being in this prison? I know what you are driving at!" The warden saying to him that his question was a proper one, "Scratch" replied, "I know what you want. You think I murdered the Roxbury children."

The warden told him that he was suspected of that crime, and that it would be for his own interest to show where he was during the first part of June. He also told the prisoner that he was friendly to him, and would spend $100 in enabling him to collect the evidence of his whereabouts during the period which he had not accounted for. The prisoner cast his eyes upon the floor, and began to tremble violently, manifesting the most extreme agitation, and talked in a confused manner of his whereabouts at all times except the first part of June.

On Wednesday afternoon Sheriff Kimball, of Fitchburg, had an interview with the prisoner, who then admitted much which he had in the forenoon denied to the Warden, but was still silent as to where he was during the interval which it concerned him so deeply to be accounted for. Yesterday morning, having had a night's reflection, the prisoner sent for the Warden, and said he was ready to tell him where he was during the whole of June. He then proceeded to state that he was in New York State all that month, but on being asked to give precise localities, he again became confused, naming one town which the officers have not yet been able to find in any gazetteer, and speaking of another locality as fifteen miles distant from another town unknown to the officers. The remainder of the month he accounted for by stating that he was in the woods and upon the road.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRISONER.

The steps which have been taken to identify the prisoner as connected with the crime have revealed facts which bear as strongly against him as his own declarations. A person answering to his description is known to have been at Taft's Hotel, in West Roxbury, three-quarters of a mile from Buzzay's Woods, at about the time of the murder. Some of the articles of clothing worn by the prisoner have been recognized, by striking y peculiar marks, as having been seen seen upon the individual at Taft's Hotel.

Persons living in Roxbury have pointed him out, among a collection of convicts at the prison, as the man whom they should say they saw at West Roxbury, "if his skin was a little darker,"—it being stated, moreover, that he has lost much color since his incarceration. The knife taken from the prisoner on his arrest was shown to the surgeon who made the post-mortem examination of the murdered children, and to the Coroner who conducted the inquest, and has been found to correspond precisely with the appearance and size of the wounds which caused the death of the unfortunate victims. Other evidence of a similar nature has been obtained; but in deference to the expressed wishes of the officers of justice, we forbear to make anything more than this brief statement.

In this connection it will be well to state that when the prisoner was arrested by Sheriff Wetherbee, he had on a pair of boots, apparently nearly new, which he at first stated he had stolen at Randolph, in Norfolk county. Subsequently, however, he stated he stole them from a two-story white house a few miles from Worcester, on the county road to Springfield. Great effort has been made by the officers to find the owner of the boots, without success. Further identification may yet be obtained from this source.

HISTORY OF THE SUSPECTED MAN.

The following is a somewhat disconnected history of the criminal, drawn from him by the detective while in the State Prison:—He is now twenty-seven years of age, and his real name is Rollo Ampudia, his parents being Spanish. At the age of four years he was taken from an asylum on Tremont street, in this city, and adopted by Mr. Aaron Dodge, of Hamilton. His name was on the books of the institution as Charles Scott, but Mr Dodge, by permission of the Legislature, changed it to that of Charles Aaron Dodge. At the age of thirteen he went to sea, and since that time has been roving around the world, at one time hunting Indians "by the head" in Florida.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he says he was in the South Carolina State Prison for murder, having served six months of his term. Being pardoned out on condition of joining the Rebel army, he deserted once; was in Morgan's command in his raid through Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana; was captured and was paroled. Subsequently he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, having served on the United States vessels *South Carolina*, *Minnesota*, *Savannah*, *Shawsheen*, and *Dacotah*, deserting from each and all of them. He has at different times given the name of Charles Wood, Charles O'Bell, Charles A. Dodge, and his present assumed name of "Scratch-Gravel."

In person the prisoner is compactly built, having great breadth of chest; stands five feet five inches in height; has black, curly hair, large and piercing eyes of the same hue, high forehead, a face narrowing towards the chin, a swarthy complexion, and a sinister and ferocious expression of countenance, though he would be generally regarded as rather a good looking man when well dressed and in a pleasant mood. His weight is about 150 pounds.

FUTURE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It is not determined whether a preliminary examination of the suspected criminal shall be held, or whether the case shall be reserved for investigation by the grand jury of Norfolk county, on the fourth Monday in April. The prisoner can be taken from the State Prison by a writ of habeas corpus, when circumstances require it, the three convicts to whom he boasted of his crime while in the Fitchburg jail, are still in custody.

The original circumstances of this frightful tragedy, the narrative of the efforts made to recover its perpetrator, the perseverance, energy, and sagacity which have marked this last stage of the pursuit, form a record almost unparalleled in the annals of crime.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 7-30s June 99
$2000 do....July 99
$2000 Leh Val 6s... 83
$1000 U S 5-20s '65... 103
100 sh Phil & Erie... 27
300 sh do..... 27
100 sh do..... 28
100 sh Hestonv...b30 33
10 sh Coml Bk 55
4 sh Cam & Am 116
2 sh do.....116
39 sh Minehill..... 54
7 sh do..... 54
20 sh do..... 54
100 sh Del Div 33

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s new... 90
$5000 U S 5-20s 62....103
100 sh Ph & E....b30 28
100 sh Ocean..... 10
100 sh do..... 10
100 sh Fulton Coal... 6
37 sh Lehigh Nav... 52
100 sh Cata pf..... 28
100 sh do.....b5 28
100 sh do..... 29
100 sh do.....b30 29
100 sh do.....wn. 29
800 sh do.....b5 29
100 sh do.....85 29
100 sh do..... 29
300 sh do..... 29
800 sh do.....b5 29
100 sh Reading..... 48
100 sh do..... 48
100 sh do.....48-09
100 sh do..... 48

SECOND BOARD.

109 sh Cata pf..... 29
100 sh do..... 29
200 sh do..... 29
100 sh do..... 29
200 sh do..... 29
100 sh do.....s30 29
100 sh do.....b20 29

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

OBSEQUIES OF DR. D. JAYNE.—This morning at ten o'clock, the funeral ceremonies of Dr. Jayne were held at his late residence, in Third street near Spruce. At an early hour the friends of the honored deceased commenced to congregate, and before the hour announced for the burial, the whole establishment and the pavement in front of the house were blocked up with the friends of the family and citizens, who admired the character of the man. The remains were placed in the front parlor, and every one was permitted to take a last look at the features of one who has long been identified with the interests of Philadelphia. At a quarter past 10 the religious solemnities of the occasion commenced by the reading of a passage of Scripture by Rev. George Dana Boardman, pastor of the Baptist church at Broad and Arch streets. This was followed by a most eloquent and appropriate eulogy upon the character of Dr. Jayne by J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., the pastor of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, of which Dr. Jayne was a prominent member. Dr. Smith entered fully into the private life of the deceased, mentioning among other things the unobtrusive character of his abundant charities. He also spoke of the loss which the denomination had sustained in his death, and held up his life as an example to those who survived him. The address was listened to with earnest attention by the vast throng, the stillness being only disturbed by the suppressed sobs of those in attendance.

Dr. Smith was followed by Rev. George Dana Boardman in some brief remarks, in the course of which he referred to his own personal recollections of Dr. Jayne.

Rev. Mr. Henson, pastor of the Broad Street Baptist Church, spoke of the death bed scene. He announced that during the most of his illness Dr. Jayne was delirious, but during a lucid interval, he spoke to him on religious subjects, and the dying man left the testimony that "Jesus was precious." These were his last words intelligibly uttered, and they were a legacy to those still living. After referring to the religious character of Dr. Jayne, Mr. Henson delivered an eloquent prayer, and Dr. J. Wheaton Smith pronounced the benediction.

The remains were then carried to the hearse by the following pall-bearers:—

E. C. Knight, Benjamin Bullock, Edward M. Paxson, William J. Wilstach, Samuel H. Perkins, John McArthur, Jr., George W. Childs, and S. S. Moon. The funeral cortege, headed by a large number of the Baptist clergy of this city, moved up Taird street to Walnut, and thence along Walnut to Nineteenth, and from there to Woodland Cemetery, where the body was deposited.

Over one hundred and fifty carriages were in the line, and some of our oldest citizens stated that a funeral so large had not occurred within their recollection. The members of the Masonic fraternity were out in great numbers, although they wore no distinguishing badge. The mercantile profession was largely represented, all of our prominent merchants being present to do honor to one who by no act had ever sullied the fame of Philadelphia, but had been one of its most eminent benefactors.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A public commencement of the Jefferson Medical College was held to-day at noon, at Musical Fund Hall.

Long before the time announced for the commencement of the ceremonies crowds of ladies and gentlemen could be seen wending their way towards Musical Fund Hall, and at the opening of the exercises the spacious hall was completely filled with a brilliant and attentive audience.

The Germania Orchestra was present, and discoursed a number of popular airs. After the offering of a fervent prayer, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on one hundred and sixty-five graduates, by Hon. Edward King, LL. D., President of the institution.

An eloquent valedictory address was then delivered by Professor Rand, which was listened to with marked attention and greeted with applause. After which the large audience dispersed.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY.—About half-past 11 o'clock this morning, a light York wagon, with two horses attached, were standing, tied to a telegraph pole, in Sansom street, between Ninth and Tenth. Some boys playing near them startled the horses, and breaking their fastenings, they wheeled around and dashed off up Sansom street at a fearful rate. The street at the time was filled with wagons and carriages, but the runaways threaded their way through them with lightning-like rapidity, and several almost miraculous escapes were made, both by drivers of vehicles and pedestrians. At Eleventh street the wagon was broken and upset, and the horses continued their career up Sansom to Twelfth, minus the vehicle. They turned up Twelfth, and, with some difficulty, were stopped without further damage being done.

MAN DROWNED LAST EVENING.—About 9 o'clock last evening an unknown white man walked off the dock at Spruce street wharf, and fell into the Delaware river, striking his head against an oyster boat in his descent. The unfortunate man was drowned, but his body was subsequently recovered, and a Coroner's inquest held. The deceased was apparently forty years of age, had light hair, and red side whiskers, five feet eight inches in height. Had on a white shirt, navy blue undershirt, army pants and overcoat, and Government shoes, white stockings, and in his pocket was found a paper containing the name of Thomas Landon. The body is in the Coroner's hands awaiting identification.

THE FEMALE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening next, at Rev. Dr. Breed's church, will be held the 48th anniversary of the above Society. The missionary engaged in its work, Rev. F. C. Pearson, is the well-known unassuming philanthropist, whose labors in the hedges and ditches of social life, at the Almshouse, and among the abjectly poor, have been so constant and so laborious. Whatever moneys are contributed to this Society go to a cause whose objects are not the less sacred that the objects of its goodness are the poorest of our fellow-creatures. The support of the Gospel in the Almshouse and its vicinity is the sum and substance of the objects of the Society.

ATTACKED WITH A "BLACKJACK."—A man named William G. McLean went into a second-hand clothing store, situated in the cellar of a house in Second street, above Chesnut, yesterday evening, and, while ostensibly engaged in the occupation of selecting goods for purchase, quietly slipped behind the proprietor of the establishment, and administered some pretty severe raps with a blackjack. William was subsequently taken into custody, and held by Alderman Hurley in $1000 bail to answer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AND ARREST.—A fellow named William Welsh was observed about 11 o'clock last night climbing over an outhouse attached to the rear of a residence at Twenty-first and Winter streets. The fact that he adopted such an unusual mode of entering a dwelling at an unseasonable hour, added to the circumstance that he boarded elsewhere, raised a well-grounded suspicion that he was possessed with burglarious intentions, acting on which belief Alderman Jones committed him in default of $1000 bail this morning.

FAILED IN SECURING HER WHISKY.—Ellen Brady, while passing a liquor store at the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, had her thirst excited, and her cupidity also, by the sight of a six gallon demijohn filled with "old rye," which, as Ellen thought, occupied a position peculiarly advantageous to carry out a design she entertained, that of stealing said "corn-juice." Ellen made the attempt, but made a lamentable failure at the same time, for which want of success she was committed to prison by Alderman Godbou.

WASHINGTON FIREMEN.—The Committee from the Northern Liberties Fire Association, of Washington, D. C., now on a visit of social courtesy to the Fairmount Fire Company of this city, were handsomely entertained last evening by Mr. S. S. Armstrong, and friends, of the Sixteenth Ward, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Keller, Brown street, below Third. Mr. Chief Engineer David M. Lyle was present, and the affair passed off most pleasantly.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Yesterday afternoon or evening a lady's black silk dress and a quantity of female undergarments were found on the west side of the Schuylkill river, near the Wire Bridge. No clue could be obtained as to how they got there, or to whom they belonged. The articles were taken to the Ninth District Police Station, Fifteenth Ward, and will be retained until identified.

CASUALTY.—Michael Rock, aged thirty-five years, residing at No. 227 North Front street, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday with his left leg broken, caused by falling down the hatchway of a steamer lying at a wharf below Market street.

CLOSING OF THE CATHEDRAL.—The Cathedral on Logan Square will be closed until Palm Sunday, the 24th instant. This is to allow of the introduction of pipes for heating the building. In the meantime all services will be held in the Cathedral Chapel, on Summer street.

DROWNING CASE.—An unknown man was found drowned at Spruce street wharf last evening. The body was removed to the Fifth Ward Station-house, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—This morning A. Watson Attwood, Esq., was, on motion of Andrew Zane, Esq., admitted to practise in the Court of Common Pleas of this county.

POETRY IN A NEW STYLE:—

Poets, whether great or little,
Know it's not always a light task
Good rhymes to fit to good ideas.
Sometimes, then, might it not be best,
First to set down your rhymes, that the
Worst of the job may then be done?
Why not, in a poetic way,
Try thus, "the cart before the horse?"
New styles take best, and therefore we
View with such pleasure Bennett's suits!

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest. TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING BARGAINS. ALL OUR FINE
Clothing Bargains. *Clothing at greatly reduced*
Clothing Bargains. *prices, as we are altering*
Clothing Bargains. *our store. Spring suits at*
Clothing Bargains. *$10, $15, and $20 lower than*
Clothing Bargains. *last year.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothing House,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AN EDITOR in Iowa has become so hollow from depending upon the printing business alone for bread that he proposes to sell himself for a stove-pipe, at three cents a foot. Our thoughts wander from stove-pipes to stoves, and from stoves to coal. The idea of coal naturally suggests the name of W. W. Alter, who may be regarded as the most enterprising coal merchant of Philadelphia. His yards, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue, are at all times supplied with the best Lehigh and Schuylkill in the market. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new; at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE CANADIAN SCARE.—Ten thousand volunteers wanted! The Fenians are coming! Are we going to have the excitements of war on our Northern frontier this coming summer? What shall we do? The cholera in the city, the rinderpest in the country and war around us, how can we keep cool? We turn to George Francis Train for advice and sympathy, if he is not out of these articles, and ask, "What shall we do?" We will, as the first precautionary measure, get measured for a complete suit of Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, and let the season look out for itself.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GEARY.—We have received from Messrs. Heuzey & Co., Photographers, No. 812 Arch street, a magnificent and life-like photographic likeness of Major-General John W. Geary, the late commander of the White Star Division, and candidate of the Union Republican Party of Pennsylvania for Governor.

CARPETS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AT A DISCOUNT.—It is with pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the fact that Messrs. Clark & Biddle, the great jewellers, No. 712 Chesnut street, are selling out their entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware at a discount fully equivalent to the heavy decline in gold.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HARD TIMES! for all who suffer from any diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Nervous System, and have not used Hasheesh Candy. If you would find relief and save money procure a box at once. For sale by all druggists.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs Colds, and Consumption.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—B. F. Reimer's styles Photographs are fine specimens of art. Every variety, of great accuracy, and artistically finished; now is the time. Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1123 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
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